The New-York Times.

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HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Feb. 27, 1871.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,

Originally offered by us last Winter, were so rapidly taken that, prior to the 1st of June last, a sufficient amount had been sold, (upward of $5,000,000,) to supply the Company with all the money that would be required until March or April of the present year.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD is already completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles, now under construction, to complete it to the Western terminus on the Ohio River, 315 miles below Pittsburg, at the head of *reliable and continuous* navigation.

During the past year the work on the Western Division, between the Ohio River and the Falls of the Kanawha, about 100 miles, has been prosecuted with great vigor, and as rapidly as a due regard to economy would permit; over 4,000 men having been employed during a great portion of the time. This division—which will bring the Kanawha coal mines into immediate connection with the Western markets, and with the iron furnaces of Southern Ohio, and thus commence at once the development of the coal traffic of the road—is now nearly ready for the track, which will be laid, and the division put in operation, by the month of August next, (1871.)

Meanwhile the work on the intermediate section, between the Falls of the Kanawha and White Sulphur Springs, is being carried forward, so as to be completed and ready for traffic as soon as the tunnel at the Big Bend of the Greenbrier can be opened.

The entire road will be completed and trains running through from Richmond to the Ohio River during the Summer of 1872.

Provision is made in all necessary particulars for a *double track*, which, it is believed, will be imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the traffic of the road within a very short period after it is opened for through business.

The completed portion of the Road is already doing a GOOD LOCAL BUSINESS, which will be enormously increased as it progresses and opens the immense mineral riches of Virginia and West Virginia, whose coal and iron are celebrated for their quality and abundance, and would alone enrich the means of communication which affords them access to the markets East and West.

The advantages of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad AS A GREAT EAST AND WEST THROUGH LINE, for the transportation of the heavy freights, (which constitute the principal part of the East and West through traffic,) are numerous and important.

1. **A Short Route**, connecting the Atlantic coast with the principal produce centres and markets for the consumption and production of Eastern manufactures and imported goods, throughout the West and South-west.

2. **Low Grades.**

3. **Light Curves.**

4. **A Genial Climate**, which renders the entire route remarkably free from extremes of heat and cold, ice, snow, and climatic obstructions generally, and imparts to it in this respect a marked and important superiority over the more Northerly routes, and admits of safe, economical, and rapid railroad operation throughout the year.

5. **A Western Terminus** at the head of reliable navigation on the Ohio River, at a point *below* the principal obstructions to navigation; from which communication by water with the West, South-west and North-west is reliable and almost uninterrupted throughout the greater portion of the year, *and which is nearer to Cincinnati by 315 miles than the western terminus of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Pittsburg, and by 225 miles and 131 miles, respectively, than the western termini of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Wheeling and Parkersburg.*

6. **An Eastern Terminus** on the waters of the Chesapeake Bay, at the centre of the Atlantic coast line of the United States, where is found the best and most commodious harbor on the entire coast, for the entrance, shelter, loading and exit of sea-going vessels; with abundance of water for ships of the deepest draught, and always free from ice.

7. **A Comparatively Light Capital and Debt**, representing cost of construction, and consequently a light tax upon traffic for payment of interest and dividends.

All these conditions favor a cheap and economical working of the line, and enable the Chesapeake and Ohio route to compete successfully for as much of the through *Western* traffic as it can accommodate; and to do a profitable business at rates which would not pay by the more difficult and costly lines.

It will also control a *South-western through trade*, peculiarly its own, the area and amount of which will be enormously extended and increased by the establishment of this route, a trade which has now no profitable access to the Atlantic coast markets, and which no existing route can expect to share.

The most apparent and pressing want of the grain, pork and wool producing regions of the West at the present time, is more economical transportation to the seaboard; and any line of communication which can reduce the cost of this transportation, by ever so little, will widen the area of profitable production, and draw to itself a full traffic, by a law as certain and as prompt in its operation as the law of gravitation itself.

The waters of the Ohio River, which flow by the western terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, connect with more than **12,000 miles of reliable river navigation, and 5,000 miles additional** which are available for portions of the year; and with over **20,000 miles of railroad.**

These rivers and railroads wash the shores and traverse the territory of **sixteen magnificent, populous and growing States**, containing 1,000,000 square miles; unite more than 200 towns and cities, of which at least twenty-five contain each a population of 20,000 and upward; and minister to the wants of 10,000,000 millions of people.

The tonnage of the upper Ohio, in steamers, barges and boats exceeds that of New-York; and the trade of the Ohio River, as estimated by Government engineers, exceeds the entire foreign commerce of the United States.

To all this vast area, with its magnificent internal systems of water and railroad transportation, its teeming population, its wealth of production, and its enormous commerce, **the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad opens an accessible, short, easy and economical outlet to the Atlantic coast**, upon whose shores the great West and South-west must find the chief market for their products, and whence they must mainly draw their supplies of manufactured and foreign goods.

We are now authorized to sell an additional amount of the FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Company, at the original price of **90** *and accrued interest.*

The Bonds are secured by a mortgage upon the entire road, franchises and property of the Company, WHICH NOW, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EXCEEDS THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE; and which, when completed, will be worth at least **$30,000,000.**

A *Sinking Fund* of $100,000 per annum is provided for their redemption.

They are issued as Coupon or Registered Bonds, and in denominations of

$100, $500 and $1,000.

Interest payable May and November, in the City of New-York.

The superior advantages, valuable property and franchises, and able and honorable management of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, render it one of the most substantial, reliable and trustworthy Corporations in the country, and commend its Securities to the unhesitating confidence of capitalists and investors.

Pamphlets, maps and full particulars furnished upon application.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers.

PEACE IN EUROPE.

Conditions Imposed on the Conquered French.

Cession of Territory, With Metz and $1,000,000,000 Indemnity.

The Germans to Encamp on the Champs Elysees.

Reported British Intervention to Save the Fortress of Metz.

Spain and Egypt Embroiled Over a Consul's Clerk.

Great Britain Demands a Reinvestigation of the Marathon Massacre.

END OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

Alsace and Metz to be Ceded—$1,000,000,000 Indemnity—Fortified Towns to be Occupied till the Conditions are Fulfilled—The Germans to Enter Paris—Reported Intervention of England.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The preliminaries of peace were finally settled today. The exact terms are unknown, but they are believed to be severe. BISMARCK has been pitiless throughout the negotiations. The *Rappel* says THIERS and the Commissioners of the Assembly will probably go to Bordeaux Sunday, to submit the conditions agreed upon to the Assembly. It is hoped that they will be immediately adopted, and that the further prolongation of the armistice will be unnecessary.

M. THIERS was at Versailles all day today.

THE TERMS.

PARIS, Feb. 26, via LONDON, 2 P. M.—The conclusion of peace is now certain.

THIERS and FAVRE, and the Consultative Commission, have accepted the following conditions:

First—The cession of Alsace and Metz, but Belfort to be restored to France.

Second—The payment of a war indemnity of five milliards of francs.

Third—A portion of French territory, with some fortified towns like Sedan, to remain in possession of the Germans until the conditions of the treaty are fulfilled.

Fourth—The German army to enter Paris on Monday and occupy the Champs Elysées.

Fifth—Peace to be proclaimed when the French Assembly ratifies these conditions.

M. THIERS and the delegation return to Bordeaux today.

AN EFFORT TO SAVE METZ.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The *Daily Telegraph* has a special dispatch from Amiens, saying that much uneasiness prevails there in consequence of a report that England has interfered in regard to Metz, declaring that the fortress should not be ceded to the Germans.

No News of the Treaty at Bordeaux—The Armistice.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 26—3 P. M.—No news has arrived here yet relative to the settlement of the preliminaries of peace or the prolongation of the armistice. It is believed that if the armistice is extended, it will only be for a few hours.

THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

Parisian Insults to the Victors—A Hint from the Prussian Official Paper at Versailles—Passenger Travel Resumed—Surrender of Artillery.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The same paper denounces the arrogance of the Parisian Press in insulting the victorious Germans, and calumniating their officers by accusations of pillage and robbery. It significantly declares that the occupation of Paris would be the most efficacious means of stopping such boundless effrontery, falsehood and rhodomontade, and the entry of the troops is therefore inevitable as soon as the armistice expires.

FROM PARIS TO DIEPPE.

Passenger-trains have commenced to run again between Dieppe and Paris. There are two arrivals and departures daily.

THE GUNS GIVEN UP.

The Versailles *Moniteur* of Friday states that 602 field-pieces belonging to the Army of Paris have been delivered to the Germans, and 1,357 cannon, in good condition, were found in the forts.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

French Reinforcements at Havre—French Press on the President's Message on Germany—Anniversary of the Abdication of Louis Philippe—The German Parliament—Telegraphic Communication.

HAVRE, Feb. 25.—Five thousand troops, with three batteries, have arrived here, and 15,000 more are expected in case hostilities should be resumed.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The *Siécle*, referring to the recent Message of President GRANT to Congress, says it is incomprehensible how the President could compare the institutions of Germany and those of the United States, and the comparison must have surprised BISMARCK himself.

A public demonstration was made on the 24th of February,—the anniversary of the abdication of LOUIS PHILIPPE. The proceedings were orderly, and today perfect tranquillity prevails.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—By imperial decree the opening of the German Parliament is postponed until the 16th of March.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 26.—Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD has received the following telegram by cable:

"The French Administration of Telegraphs gives notice that telegraphic messages can be accepted throughout France; but they decline all responsibility for the invaded portion of the country."

Proposition of Louis Blanc, Victor Hugo, and Rochefort of the "Left."

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The *Daily News* has the following news from Paris, 24th: MM. LOUIS BLANC, VICTOR HUGO and HENRI ROCHEFORT, members of the Radical Left of the Assembly, will present to that body a motion demanding the impeachment of NAPOLEON.

SPAIN AND EGYPT.

Insult to a Spanish Consul's Clerk at Cairo—Reported Withdrawal of all the Consuls—an Ultimatum from Spain—Mediation Tendered by European Powers.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A difficulty has arisen between Spain and Egypt, caused by an insult offered to the Clerk of the Spanish Consulate in Cairo. It was reported that all the Spanish Consuls had quitted Egypt. The Madrid *Imparcial* denies this, but states that they have been instructed to act energetically. The Khédive has not yet replied to the representations of Spain demanding satisfaction.

MADRID, Feb. 25.—The Spanish Government has sent to the Viceroy of Egypt its ultimatum. The reply of the latter is unknown. Several European powers have offered mediation between Spain and Egypt.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Recovery of the Queen of Spain—Spanish Finances—A Reinvestigation of the Massacre by the Greek Bandits Demanded by Great Britain.

FLORENCE, Feb. 25.—The Queen of Spain is rapidly recovering from her recent illness, and will soon be able to resume her journey to Madrid.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Spanish Minister of Finance has resolved to make no attempt to raise funds until the meeting of the Cortes, with the exception of issuing the Treasury bonds authorized by the last Cortes.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A telegram from Athens announces that Mr. ERSKINE, the British Minister, has communicated to the Greek Government the dispatch of Earl GRANVILLE, contending that the investigation of the Marathon massacres is insufficient, and demanding a fresh inquiry, especially into the conduct of officials previously acquitted.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Mysterious Murder—Shipments of Wheat—Aid for the Victims of the Ocean Island Disaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—A year ago, a hat covered with blood was found near the outlet of Laguna de la Merced, on the west of this city. Yesterday, in the same locality, the skeleton of a man, with the skull crushed, was found buried in the sand, and near the skeleton were a bottle of strychnine and a bottle of rum. The Police are investigating the matter.

The British bark *Rosedale* has sailed from Portland for England with 700 tons of wheat and the Norwegian bark *Stella* is loading with flour at Portland for Cork.

The Naval Pay-master in this city appeals for contributions in aid of the families of the men who perished while making the trip from Ocean Island to Honolulu in the *gig* of the United States steamer *Saginaw* to secure assistance for the wrecked crew. Two of the men left families of little children wholly unprovided for.

THE EAST.

Prominent Arrivals from Abroad at Boston—Seizure of British Sloops at Eastport, Me.—The Connecticut Billiard Tournament at Hartford.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 26.—Among the passengers by the steamer *Parthia*, from Liverpool, arrived today, were Rear-Admiral GLISSON, late in command of the United States European Squadron; Messrs. SHEHY and MACKAY, released Fenians, and BENJAMIN H. TICKNOR, of the publishing firm of FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.... Commanders SHIRK and BEARSLEY arrived at the Portsmouth Navy-yard yesterday, and, it is said, will convey the remains of Commander HARRISON to his late home in the South.

EASTPORT, Me., Feb. 26.—The British schooners *Investigator* and *Grace* were seized today by the revenue cutter *Vigilant*, for violation of the Coasting laws.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 26.—At the billiard tournament yesterday, HEWINS, of Hartford, beat BOWEN, of Pawtucket, 1,002 points to 496. HEWINS' average was 14 1-10, and his best runs 114, 54 and 54. WILSON, of Providence, beat STONE, of Hartford, 1,001 points to 648, WILSON's average being 13¼, and his best runs 126, 84 and 69. On Monday the games will be between STONE, of Hartford, and BOWEN, of Pawtucket; DENNISON, of Springfield, and HEWINS, of Hartford; and FOSTER, of Norwich, and WILSON, of Providence.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Sunday, Feb. 26, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga....	29.70	60	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Baltimore.......	29.48	46	E.	....	Foggy.
Boston, Mass...	29.59	35	S. E.	Gentle.	L. Rain.
Buffalo.........	29.39	39	W.	Brisk.	Snow.
Charleston......	29.79	62	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Cheyenne.......	29.65	32	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Chicago, Ill....	29.81	30	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O...	29.78	36	W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Cleveland.......	29.56	33	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Corinne.........	29.69	33	N.W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Detroit.........	29.58	29	N.W.	Brisk.	Snow.
Duluth, Minn..	29.90	27	..	Calm.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis....	29.80	31	N.W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Key West.......	30.09	75	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Knoxville, Tenn	29.86	42	S. W.	Very Brisk.	Cloudy.
Lake City, Fla.	29.90	62	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Milwaukee......	29.84	21	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Mobile..........	30.17	48	S. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Nashville.......	30.04	38	W.	....	Clear.
New-Orleans....	30.18	53	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
New-York.......	29.52	39	N. E.	Brisk.	H. Rain.
Omaha..........	29.99	29	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Oswego.........	29.26	38	S. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia....	29.53	43	E.	....	H. Rain.
Pittsburg.......	29.49	46	W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Portland, Me....	29.65	34	S. W.	Gentle.	L. Rain.
Rochester, N.Y.	29.35	44	S. W.	Gentle.	L. Rain.
San Francisco..	30.39	52	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Savannah.......	29.79	64	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo..	29.89	37	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn.	29.91	30	..	Calm.	Cloudy.
Toledo, O......	29.65	31	N.W.	Gentle.	Snow.
Washington....	29.38	53	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Wilmingt'n, N C	29.71	61	S. W.	Brisk.	L. Rain.
Norfolk........	29.58	60	E.	Gentle.	H. Rain.
New-London....	29.52	37	N. E.	Gentle.	L. Rain.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Synopsis of the Weather Report for the Past Twenty-Four Hours.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—11:35 P. M.—A very low barometric pressure has passed from Cairo to Lake Ontario and beyond, with heavy rains in the South Atlantic States, and rain and snow on the lakes. It is now raining on the Atlantic from Cape Hatteras eastward. High north-west winds have prevailed on the Lakes, and high south-east on the South Atlantic. The thermometer is now falling rapidly in the north-west, with fair weather on Lake Michigan. The barometer is stationary with clear weather at the Rocky Mountain stations.

PROBABILITES.

Fair weather with fresh winds will probably prevail on Monday in the Gulf and Upper Lakes; brisk winds and clearing-up weather on the Atlantic coast and Lower Lakes.

The Weather on Mount Washington.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—7 P. M.—Barometer, 23.41; Thermometer, 23°; relative humidity, .73; wind south south-west; velocity seventeen miles per hour. It has been remarkably clear today, although the sky was overcast. We could see the greater part of the Atlantic coast, and also the most distant mountain in Canada more distinctly than ever before. The wind has changed to a southerly direction again. The mercury is rising. There have been heavy masses of clouds below us since 6 P. M., to the eastward.

WASHINGTON.

European Agents for the New American Loan—Amount of Bonds to be Put on the Market—Governor of the District of Columbia—Japanese Embassy—Condition of the Appropriation Bills.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Secretary of the Treasury has designated the following prominent foreign banking houses as agents of the new Government loan in Europe: London, Baring Brothers & Co.; Jay Cooke; McCulloch & Co.; Morton, Rose & Co.; London and on the Continent, Rothschilds & Co.; Paris, Drexel, Harjes & Co.; Amsterdam, Hope & Co. The houses for Germany, (Frankfort and Berlin,) have not yet been designated. The American list, which is quite long, will be made public in a day or two. The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to put upon the market $200,000,000 of the five per cents without reference to the four and four and a half per cents.

NEW GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL DISTRICT.

The President is experiencing the first difficulty of the change of government for the District of Columbia, in the pressure that is brought to bear upon him by the friends of the various aspirants for the office of Governor. A large number of names have been presented, and yesterday the White House was besieged with delegations urging the claims of their favorite candidates. The name of THOS. B. BRYAN, Esq., has been mentioned, and it is to be regretted that the matter of residence is so closely defined by the bill that he is practically precluded from consideration. He has not been understood to be a candidate, but there are many reasons why he would be a very fit selection. Mr. HENRY D. COOKE has also been named, but his large private business will probably preclude his acceptance. Mayor EMERY and ALEX. SHEPHERD, Esq., a prominent and enterprising merchant, are also pressed by numerous friends, and either would make a popular officer. The salary—$3,000—is so small that only a gentleman of means can accept the position, as the officer is expected to take high social duties and responsibilities.

THE NEW JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Much interest is manifested here in regard to the appearance of the Japanese Embassy expected to-morrow, and consisting of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, with an extensive suite, to reside permanently at this Capital. The presence of so many Japanese of distinction in this country is accepted as positive evidence of the important position which this nation occupies in the estimation of the Oriental Empire.

CONDITION OF THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The passage of all the regular appropriation bills before the close of the session Saturday next is somewhat problematical, though with diligence there is no reason why any of them need be lost for want of time. The condition of the several bills is now as follows: The Pension, Military Academy and Consular and Diplomatic bills have been enacted into laws. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial and the Indian bills are in Conference Committee. The Post-office Appropriation bill has passed the House, is under consideration in the Senate, and will probably be finished in that body to-morrow. The Naval, Army, River and Harbor, Army Fortification, and Deficiency bills have passed the House, and are pending in the Senate Appropriation Committee. The Sundry Civil bill is under consideration in the House, and will probably pass that body to-morrow. This throws a vast deal of work on the Senate during the present week.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

OUR SHIPPING—A PREDICTION FULFILLED.

The following is a letter from HENRY C. CAREY, Esq., the political economist, to JOSEPH NIMMO, Jr., Chief of the Tonnage Division, concerning American steam navigation:

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2, 1871.

Mr. Joseph Nimmo, Jr., Treasury Department:

DEAR SIR: Thanks for your report, of which, from first to last, I highly approve, and most especially of your proposition to apply the Monroe Doctrine to navigation. It is just the thing we need, and I cordially thank you for its suggestion. Read the letters Nos. 3 and 4 of the pamphlet sent herewith, and recollect that they were first published in 1858.

Believe me truly yours,

HENRY C. CAREY.

The pamphlet referred to contains the following prediction by Mr. CAREY, in a letter to President BUCHANAN, published in the year 1858:

"The day is fast approaching, Mr. President, when no single steamer carrying the American flag will float upon the ocean, except Government ships, and the very few private ones engaged in the coasting trade, in which foreign competition is wholly interdicted."

The fulfillment of this prediction is found in a recent official report by Mr. NIMMO:

"Of the 133 steamers now plying between ports of the United States and ports in Europe, not one wears the American flag. With all their wealth and enterprise the merchants of New-York are unable to maintain a single line of steamers to Europe under our present relations of maritime reciprocity."

PURCHASE OF BONDS AND SALE OF GOLD.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to purchase $2,000,000 of bonds on each Wednesday during the month of March, being $10,000,000 in all, and to sell $1,000,000 of gold on the first, third, and fifth Thursdays, and $2,000,000 on the second and fourth Thursdays of March, or $7,000,000 in all.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Their Utility to the Government—Saving in the Expense of Transportation and Value in Developing the Country—Report of the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Senator STEWART has made a report from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, to whom was referred a resolution in relation to freights on the Pacific Railroads. It concludes as follows:

"The cost of the overland service for the whole period from the acquisition of our Pacific Coast possessions down to the completion of the Pacific Railroad was over $8,000,000 per annum, and this cost was constantly increasing. The cost since the completion of the road is the annual interest—$3,877,129—to which must be added one-half the charges for services performed by the Company, about $1,163,188 per annum, making a total annual expenditure of about $5,000,000, and showing a saving of at least $3,000,000 per annum. This calculation is upon the basis that none of the interest will ever be repaid to the United States except what is paid by services, and that the excess of interest advanced over freights is a total loss. In this statement no account is made of the constant destruction of life and private property by Indians, of the large amounts of money paid by the Secretary of the Treasury as indemnity for damages by Indians to property in the Government service on the plains under the act of March 3, 1849, of the increased mail facilities, of the prevention of Indian wars, of the increased value of public lands, of the development of the coal and iron mines of Wyoming, and the gold and silver mines of Nevada and Utah, of the value of the road in a commercial point of view in utilizing the interior of the continent, and in facilitating trade and commerce with the Pacific coast and Asia, and above all in cementing the Union and furnishing security in the event of foreign war. It is clear that, through a new and undeveloped country in the infancy of the enterprise, the Pacific Railroad Company cannot keep their roads in full repair, furnish them with new iron when required, pay the interest upon their first mortgage and floating debt, and pay to the Government, semi-annually, the interest upon the Government bonds. It is clear that it is for the interest of the Government that these roads should remain in their present hands. If the present Company should be crushed, one of two results must happen, either the roads must pass into the hands of the first mortgage bondholders, with whom the Government has a less favorable contract, or the Government must take the roads and pay the first mortgage. The last result no legislator can look upon with favor. Aside from any legal or equitable claim, it would, therefore, seem that the best interests of the United States would be served by patronizing the roads to the full extent of the public business, and that no trifling difference in the terms offered upon other routes should be allowed to divert that business from the Pacific railroads. It is clear that a considerable amount of Government freight has been sent by other routes, but that amount cannot now be ascertained, as the accounts of the Quartermaster's Department, in which it is almost wholly contained, have not yet been adjusted for the past year. The answer of the President to the Senate resolution on that subject shows that the amounts sent by other routes for the past year, by the Navy Department, cost $106,825, and by the War Department, $58,394 94. But by far the greater amount, and, indeed, nearly the whole, can only be found in the accounts of the Quartermaster-General's office; and the letter of the Third Auditor of the Treasury shows that none of these accounts for 1869-'70 have yet been returned. The Committee, however, do not think it necessary to recommend any further legislation, at the present time, on the subject. The employment of these roads for Government purposes, in all proper cases, is so manifestly for the interest of the United States, that it is believed the several Departments of the Government will, under existing laws, extend to them all the patronage in their power consistent with the public interests."

GRANT AND HANCOCK.

Correspondence on the Relations of the two Distinguished Officers—Hancock's Grievances and Gen. Sherman's Explanation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—A voluminous correspondence, arising out of an alleged discourtesy from Major-Gen. HANCOCK to Gen. GRANT, upon the return of the former from New-Orleans, has just been published at the request of Gen. HANCOCK. The letters passed principally between Gens. SHERMAN and HANCOCK, and the first from the former states substantially the whole case. Gen. SHERMAN writes, in May last:

I cut from the New-York *World* of yesterday an article headed "President GRANT insults Gen. HANCOCK." This article is so bitter in its tone, and states facts so positively, quoting what the editor or author supposes to be a letter from me to you, which quotation in every word is untrue, that it naturally attracts much attention, and will force Gen. GRANT to publish, or cause to be published, the actual correspondence. I have looked over this correspondence again, and surely see nothing discourteous in my note, giving you a fair, frank answer to your own question by telegraph from St. Louis. * * * I understood, long ago, that you took exception to Gen. GRANT's revocation of certain orders you made in New-Orleans, the power to do which was specifically imposed on him by the statute, and that when you reached Washington to assume the command of the Military Division of the Atlantic, you positively neglected to call on him personally, but simply recorded your name as would any strange officer; and that afterward, when Gen. GRANT personally approached you in a familiar way, you touched your hat formally and walked away. Of all this I only know from others, not from Gen. GRANT; but he did say you had personally assumed to him an unfriendly attitude.

GEN. HANCOCK TO GEN. SHERMAN.

This letter Gen. HANCOCK found waiting him at his new post—St. Paul, Minn.,—and at once replied, greatly modifying the statement as published; and on the 9th of July he wrote at length, giving the whole history of the misunderstanding between himself and GRANT as follows:

* * * None of the articles referred to were written or published by my authority, or known of to me until I saw them in the newspapers; and I had not encouraged the publication of anything covered by them, nor am I the authority for any injurious, or correct, or incorrect statements, contained in any of them. I never have hesitated to show the correspondence to friends, nor to relate to others the decision of the President, when I was asked for the reason why my rank had been disregarded in giving a junior a higher grade of command over my head. There was nothing in the subject, or in your letter, announcing the decision of the President, nor in my letter to you in reply, of a confidential character; and it was manifestly due to me, and proper that the reasons for that decision should be known. The published correspondence explains clearly what was known only to a few persons before, viz.: the reasons the President has given why, on the death of Major Gen. THOMAS I was not assigned to the commond of a military division, although I was the next Major-General in rank, and why a junior Major-General was assigned over my head to command a division, to a higher grade of command than was given to me, (a military department;) and also why I, the only Major-General commanding a department in the military division in which I was then stationed, the other department commanders being but Brigadier-Generals, as they are in the entire service, save where they are of lesser rank. * * * I did not complain of a want of personal consideration; nor did I complain of a want of courtesy; principles were in question, and I did not care to consider forms. Your letter to me, in reply to my respectful telegrams, would probably be considered by many persons as a harsh one; but it was no doubt the harsh decision you communicated that made it appear so. The decision was by the highest authority, from which no appeal could be taken. I therefore submitted to it, trusting to time for a more just consideration. I was a Major-General, and the senior of all officers commanding departments. I had some personal reasons for desiring a certain department in the division in which I am now serving, the nature of which reasons were, from long acquaintance, well known to my military superiors; and being the senior, and all those above me having divisions, I supposed the choice would be yielded to me, as the Department was to be vacant, and I was to be assigned to a command. Like reasons had been regarded in other cases at different times. I entered my protest then against what I deemed a want of due consideration, but no notice has yet been taken of it, although it was made a year or more since. The decision was final, and I obeyed the order. I was sent to a department then considered the least important of the three in the division in which I was placed. The one I desired to command had three times the number of troops, the other twice the number, that were in the command assigned to me, and both of them were commanded by my juniors. The principle then involved was simply one of preference and consideration due to rank, while on the recent occasion the principle violated is of a higher order. The customs and traditions of the service were violated on the first occasion; they are also violated in the recent decision, as well as the highest principle upon which rank is given.

I am told, as before mentioned, that the President claims for his office the right to do what he has done to me. That he has the arbitrary power I cannot but admit, for I have felt it, but I do not believe that the exercise of such power is conferred by existing laws; and if it were allowed by law, I maintain that it should never be exercised except for valid public reasons. If such reasons are supposed to exist, I certainly have never been informed of them; and as I am loyal to my Government and country, and have, I feel quite sure, discharged with fidelity my duties as a soldier for nearly a generation of service, and was only appointed a Major-General shortly before the differences between Gen. GRANT, as General of the Army, and myself, originated, I cannot believe that any such valid public reasons exist why my rank should be so disregarded.

A detailed statement of the action of Gen. GRANT in overruling Gen. HANCOCK's measures in the New-Orleans Council business follows, but is of no importance to the question in point. The letter continues:

I did not contest his right to revoke my action in reference to appointments under the Reconstruction laws, but I knew that the question was merely one of power as against those who wished to have me removed, and who believed it an easy matter to accomplish, after I had declared that, if overruled, I would ask to be relieved, provided they could induce Gen. GRANT to revoke my action; and I believe that in this case he had acted upon *ex parte* statements of partisans, and from policy, at a sacrifice of my pride. I, therefore, was aggrieved, and felt cold to Gen. GRANT, and if my manner has since shown it, it is attributable to this, and not that I meant to treat him in a disrespectful way. I was then ordered to Washington to consult with the President (JOHNSON;) and on leaving New-Orleans without being relieved, was directed by Gen. GRANT to transfer my command, an exceptional course in recent times, not applied to others. When I reached Washington, I first called on the President, (JOHNSON,) at whose instance I had been summoned there. Immediately thereafter I called at Gen. GRANT's head-quarters to report my arrival in the city. I inquired for the Adjutant-General, and, being shown into his office, met several officers of the staff whom I knew and with whom I exchanged the ordinary civilities. I then inquired if they had a register in which officers arriving could record their names (such a book being kept at nearly all head-quarters for that purpose.) While I had never seen one at Gen. GRANT's head-quarters (for I had usually called on Gen. GRANT in person,) I presumed, however, that they had one for those officers who merely wished to register their arrival and address. One of the officers replied, "No! have you not seen the General?" I replied I had not; and turning to Gen. RAWLINS, said: "Under existing circumstances it is probably as well; and if you will notify the General that I have arrived in the city, and where my residence is, (mentioning it,) he will no doubt send for me if he desires to see me." I immediately departed; I was not sent for. Some days afterward, stepping from a street-car in front of the Treasury Building, in Washington, to go into the First National Bank, I observed Gen. GRANT on the pavement in front of the point where I left the car, engaged in close conversation with Ex-Gov. FLANDERS of Louisiana, who was probably the only observing witness to what followed, and to whom I can confidently refer for a truthful statement as to what transpired. When I reached the pavement, and was about stepping on it, Gen. GRANT, who was standing probably ten or fifteen feet back from the curb, in his usual manner on such occasions, not approaching me, touched his hat and said, "Good morning, General." I lifted my hat and replied, "Good morning, General," and passed diagonally to the left, toward the door of the bank, which I had intended to enter. For the reason before stated, I did not feel cordial to him, and so governed my action. I never treated him, however, with disrespect on any occasion, nor have I ever uttered an expression of hostility to him.

In conclusion, I wish to say that my present command is personally agreeable to me in every respect; that I regard St. Paul as a delightful city, and the country and people of my department as of the most interesting. My objections were not to the country or the people to whom I was sent, but to the personal and official treatment complained of against myself. I am, very truly, your friend and obedient servant.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General U. S. A.

Accompanying this letter is a statement from Gov. FLANDERS fully corroborating the General's statement.

GEN. SHERMAN'S REPLY.

In reply Gen. SHERMAN states that Gen. HANCOCK's letter and telegram have been laid before President GRANT, and as there was no reply, he (SHERMAN) would retain the correspondence and mark it private. To this Gen. HANCOCK demurs, and in a letter dated Aug. 12 declares that he intended his communication for publication, to counteract the injurious impressions made against him by previous publications. Justice to the President and himself, he avows, demands their publication, and adds:

I have ever desired to be well regarded by Gen. GRANT, for I have not forgotten that I served with him in the field; and I appreciate your friendly offer to assist in effecting a better understanding between us, and am grateful for your kindness. But justice is the foundation of all friendships. If the President is not satisfied with my explanations, made in a very frank and exhaustive manner, and I fear that he is not, for you inform me that he has no reply to make to them, and asks no further explanations, I do not see how this discussion can be advanced to a happier end by prolonging it.

To this Gen. SHERMAN answers, Aug. 23, that he cannot approve or advise the publication, but will send it to Gen. GRANT (then at Long Branch.) He proceeds:

As to the command of the military division, it has been again and again decided that the command of a department or military division cannot be assumed as a matter of rank, but is one of assignment by the President. Gen. SHERIDAN's absence is temporary; may be short or long, at his pleasure; and I understand that the President offered him, in person, to construe him as still on duty, to the extent that his pay is not to be affected. On many former occasions this same course was pursued.

GEN. GRANT TO GEN. HANCOCK.

Here the correspondence is taken up by Gen. GRANT, through his Private Secretary, HORACE PORTER, who, writing Gen. HANCOCK from Long Branch, Sept. 7, says: "The President has no objection to the publication of the letter. He will be glad, at any time, to accord you every facility for correcting or explaining statements which attribute to you motives which you may not have possessed. He cannot feel otherwise than gratified to learn from your letters to Gen. SHERMAN that you deny having treated him with intentional disrespect, and desires to assure you that, in his official action toward you, he has not been influenced in the least from any motives of a personal nature. In regard to your not having been assigned to the command of the military division, during the absence of Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN, to which you allude in your letter, he directs me to say that the only motive was a desire to prevent a reduction in Gen. SHERIDAN's pay while that officer is traveling in Europe, through its active armies, at his own expense, in order to add to his military experience, and to obtain such knowledge as may tend to increase the efficiency of our own service. Had Gen. SHERIDAN been granted an ordinary leave of absence, and another officer assigned, for the time, to his command, his pay would have suffered the usual reduction, while the pay of the officer so assigned could not have been increased."

THE REPLY.

To this Gen. HANCOCK makes a final reply, reviewing at great length the points already given, and citing voluminously the usages justifying his claim to a higher command, commensurate with both his rank and long and recognized services.

PENSIONERS OF 1812.

Synopsis of the Act Lately Passed—A Pension Allowed to all who Served Sixty Days.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The President has approved the act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and the widows of deceased soldiers, passed Feb. 14, 1871.

It authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior to place on the pension roll the names of the surviving officers and enlisted and drafted men, including militia and volunteers, of the military and naval service of the United States, who served sixty days in the war with Great Britain, of 1812, and were honorably discharged, and to such officers and soldiers as may have been personally named in any resolution of Congress for any specific service in said war, although their term of service may have been less than sixty days, and who at no time during the late rebellion against the authority of the United States adhered to the cause of the enemies of the Government, giving them aid and comfort, or exercised the functions of any office whatever under any authority in hostility to the United States, and who shall take and subscribe an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the surviving widows of such officers and enlisted and drafted men. *Provided*, That such widows shall have been married prior to the treaty of peace which terminated said war to an officer, or enlisted or drafted man who served, as aforesaid, in said war, and shall not have remarried. This act shall not apply to any person who is receiving a pension at the rate of $8, or more per month, nor to any person receiving a pension less than $8 per month, except for the difference between the pension now received and $8 per month. Pensions under this act shall be at the rate of $8 per month, except, as herein provided, when a person is receiving a pension of less than $8 per month, and shall be paid to the persons entitled thereto from and after the passage of this act for and during the term of their natural lives.

Before the name of any person shall be placed upon the pension roll under this act, proof shall be made, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, that the applicant is entitled to a pension under the provisions of this act; and any person who shall falsely take any oath required to be taken under the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of perjury; and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be stricken from the pension roll the name of any person whenever it shall appear by proof satisfactory to him that such name was put upon such roll through false or fraudulent representations as to the right of such person to a pension under the provisions of this act. The loss of a certificate of discharge shall not deprive the applicant of the benefits of this act, but other proof of service performed, and of an honorable discharge, if satisfactory, shall be deemed sufficient.

The provisions of section 12 and 13 of an act entitled "An Act supplementary to an 'act to grant pensions,'" approved July 4, 1864, and of sections 2, 3 and 4 of an act entitled "An Act supplementary to several acts relating to pensions," approved June 6, 1866, shall be applicable to the pensions granted by this act.

FIRES.

Losses in Baltimore, Cincinnati and Other Places.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 26.—PLATT's oyster-packing establishment, on the south side of the Basin, adjoining the City-yards, was burned last night together with contents. Loss on building and stock, $25,000. Insurance unknown.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26.—The furniture factory of FELDWICH, VOOGT & CO., was partially destroyed by fire today. Loss about $20,000; insured.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—The school-house at Grinnell, Iowa, was destroyed by fire on Friday. Loss $10,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 26.—ALBERT H. PEASE's barn at Lee was destroyed by fire this morning, together with its contents. Loss $10,000; insurance $4,000.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., Feb. 26.—The ice on the Hudson River has melted four inches since Friday, and the engineer of the *Connecticut* says that if the present mild weather continues two days longer boats will be running between Tivoli and New-York.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 26.—Dr. THEOPHILUS C. DUNN, an old and prominent citizen of Newport, died today.

MINER AND OPERATOR.

Latest Aspect of the Contest in the Coal Regions.

Determination to Fight it Out—Proposition to Appeal to the Grand Jury to Declare a State of Disorder—Another Meeting to be Held.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 26.—The situation remains unchanged. Both operators and miners are determined to fight it out to the bitter end. The operators are willing that work be resumed on the $2 50 basis, but the miners demand $3. That the miners must soon submit to the $2 50 basis is generally conceded, as there is much suffering among them. It is feared that if the leaders continue much longer to refuse to let men work who are willing, there may be serious trouble, and a riot may result. As yet, however, there has been no serious disturbance. Information from a reliable source states that the bridges are guarded, and that a locomotive constantly patrols the road. So intense is the feeling against the Reading Railroad, that several attempts have been made to throw the trains off the track. In one instance a train was run of the track by means of a block placed in a frog, but no great damage was done. The Company offers a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of parties obstructing their trac. The following will appear in the *Miners' Journal* to-morrow:

If the few leaders are determined to keep this region in idleness by their tyranny and oppression of the miners and laborers engaged in mining coal, and which is now extending to all classes against all reason and common sense, there is a legal way to reach it. The Grand Jury of the county will meet in about ten days, and I can then declare this region in a state of disorder. Then legal application can be made to place it under Martial law, and men ordered to go to work or leave, and give place to others that will. If any of these leaders should interfere in any way, arrest, try and punish them on the spot. Consumers abroad can greatly aid in this matter by taking active measures also. This is a contest between about 130 operators in favor of furnishing coal at a lower rate, to suit the altered state of the trade of the country, and which will also secure much cheaper rates of transportation, on the one side, and eight or ten operators who are working with the leaders of the Working Men's Benevolent Association to keep prices higher than they ought to be. The miners can work at the $2 50 basis and make better wages, working only about seven hours a day, than other mechanics who work ten hours a day. The only persons who are really oppressed in this county are the laborers working at collieries. Their wages are too low, but miners are more to blame, for that than the operators.

Denial of Rumored Riots in the Coal Regions—An Advance in Poughkeepsie.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—A dispatch from the Pottsville *Miners' Journal* to the Associated Press says that the rumors of riots are unfounded, and that all is quiet in the coal region.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 26.—The price of coal here has advanced $2 per ton, but there is a plentiful supply in the yards.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 26.—It is said that the Grand Council that abrogated the $2 50 basis, unanimously agreed upon for this county in 1871, will meet on Wednesday, at Mahonoy City. It is presumed that no action will be taken on the proposition made by the meeting held in Philadelphia until the Council acts. One-half of the rumors about meetings rejecting the proposition are incorrect.

The Scarcity in Boston and Other New-England Cities.

From the Boston Journal, Feb. 25.

In Boston, the present scarcity is without a parallel in the history of the trade, and what makes matters still worse is the fact that March, in which month more coal is sold than in any of the other Winter months, is close at hand, with no prospect of a relief from the evil. Families who laid in their Winter stock of coal last Fall are beginning to run out, owing to the Winter having been more severe than they anticipated, and wholesale dealers who resolved to lay in but an ordinary stock last Summer and Fall, thinking that they could, as was the case last Winter, which was an open one, ship coal right through the season without serious interruption, are now not prepared to fill their orders from the scant supply upon their wharves, which they cannot replenish at any price. Some of the largest dealers in Boston are now visiting the suburban towns and cities with a view to purchasing every ton of coal they can find for sale, in order that they can supply their regular customers and fill their contracts. Country dealers at a distance are sending in large orders daily, which cannot be filled, and it is estimated that there is not more than twenty-five days' supply in Boston, and the amount of coal in the hands of the wholesale and retail dealers will hardly exceed 25,000 tons.

The amount of coal brought into Boston from Jan. 1 up to the present time is 9,922 tons, while last year the number of tons brought to this port in January and February was 20,019 tons. Last Winter there were upward of 20,000 tons of coal stored in this city which was not wanted, the dealers finding it easy to supply their wants from the coal regions direct, as vessels suffered but little detention from ice; but now none can be bought at the mines. The complaint is the same at Providence, Worcester, Fitchburg, and all the cities in manufacturing sections, and the dealers in these places come to Boston only to find their brethren in about as bad a box as they are themselves. It is thought by many that because two million more tons of coal were mined last year than ever before that there should be a surplus. This is not the case, as every year the demand increases as the country is developed, and there is but little chance of coal accumulating at the ports of export, even if the amount mined increases two million tons every year.

In conclusion, it may be stated that no association of coal-dealers has existed in Boston for over a year, and the statement, therefore, that they met the 22d inst., and advanced the price of coal to $12 per ton, is untrue. The price today, however, is at that figure, and the dealers have their hands full in supplying small lots to persons who doubtless anticipate a further advance. Those who have enough on hand to last them until the 1st of April need have no serious apprehensions but that the price of coal will be much below $12 by that time.

Boiler Explosion at Pittsburg, Penn.—Two Men Killed.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 26.—The boiler at KERN & TILLINGHAST's "Twilight" well, near Parker's Landing, exploded at 4 o'clock this afternoon, instantly killing CHARLES TILLINGHAST, a well-known resident of Pittsburg, and JAMES TRAX, a pumper, and severely scalding W. H. KERN. TILLINGHAST's body was thrown into the air 200 yards. The explosion was caused by too high pressure.

The Carnival Among the Germans.

The Uhland Bund, a thriving vocal organization, principally composed of Schleswig-Holsteiners and Northern Germans, speaking the ancient Saxon idiom, ordinarily called "low German," held its annual masquerade at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex-street, on Saturday. It was a brilliant and picturesque affair. The capacious ball-room was artistically decorated with all the attributes of Comus, and in the course of the evening, after a parade of the maskers, the "School for Scandal" was enacted. A large portion of the gay assemblage appeared in brilliant costumes, representing a variety of characters. The Floor Committee, composed of Messrs. FRITZ JOHANNSEN, SIEBENEICHEN, WOLLHAKEN, SCHARF, WARNECK and others, appeared in the courtly costumes of Spanish grandees of the Rococco period. Although the carnival among the German societies is drawing to a close, several affairs, arranged to do homage to the fascinating Prince of Fools and in honor of the jocular god, Comus, are yet to come off during the present week.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 26.—Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM is here on a visit to R. G. BRIGHT, of the *Sentinel*. The political situation in Ohio and Indiana is supposed to be the object of his visit.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MAN AND WOMAN—CONSIDERED IN THEIR RELATIONS TO EACH OTHER AND TO THE WORLD. By HENRY C. PEDDER. New-York: SAMUEL R. WELLS. 1871.

The book before us contains a highly dispassionate and, in the main, just discussion of one of the great problems of the age. The principles contended for by the author may be judged of by the following passages: "The world can never rise to a well-ordered and truly prosperous condition until women are released from the many injustices and disabilities which press them into a narrow and unhealthy sphere of action." "In these days of verdant statesmanship there are many nonsensical things said about female suffrage, and the great reformation that it would effect. * * Purification, and not extension of the suffrage, is what we really need; and as common observation will show us that for one refined and cultivated lady we have at least a dozen ignorant servant girls, there is much in this movement which needs to give us pause." The calm, judicial reasoning which Mr. PEDDER brings to a much-debated question will find favor with neither of the extreme parties in the contest, but cannot fail to be appreciated by all impartial readers.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR IN A NUTSHELL. A Daily Diary of Diplomacy, Battles and War Literature; with eighteen portraits and fourteen maps. By MELVILLE D. LANDON. New-York: G. W. CARLETON & Co. 1871.

Most readers will receive with surprise this carefully-prepared volume of almost five hundred pages on the war in Europe, considering that the curtain has but just dropped on that most fearful drama of the age. The tri-color scarcely has been lowered over the Parisian forts, and the German banner has barely fluttered in the breeze, when Mr. LANDON, with most commendable industry, presents us with a concise history of the war, commencing with the abdication of Queen ISABELLA in June, 1870, and closing with the armistice—that final occurrence of not more than two or three weeks ago. The author has spared no pains to collect thoroughly accurate information, and all the battles and incidents of this terrible struggle are described from various sources. With correspondence from AUERBACH and ABOUT, the able commentaries of distinguished English and American correspondents may be found. The no small amount of skill and judgment evinced in the preparation of this handy volume must insure for it numerous readers.

THE CAUSATION, COURSE AND TREATMENT OF REFLEX INSANITY IN WOMEN. By HORATIO ROBINSON STORER, M. D., LL. B. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. 1871.

This is a book chiefly addressed to professional readers, but which may be easily understood and appreciated by the non-medical public. Its leading theorem is, that insanity in women is, in great measure, traceable to definite causes, and can, therefore, be cured by local treatment, once its reflex character has been fully established. There are rather more frequent displays of the *odium medicum* in the treatise than the general reader will be likely to approve of, but the importance of the facts with which it deals, and the general merits of its style and matter, fully warrant its republication from the transactions of the American Medical Association.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF ALFRED TENNYSON. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1871.

Messrs. HARPERS' well-known popular edition of the complete works of the English Poet Laureate has been enlarged by the insertion of "the little song-cycle," entitled "The Window; or, The Songs of the Wrens." The music for voice and piano-forte, composed by ARTHUR SULLIVAN for these little lyrics, is also appended to the volume, which, in addition to every poetical line which the author is known to have written, now contains eleven very pleasing melodies by one of the foremost of modern composers of ballad music. On the whole, the book is one of the greatest marvels of combined excellence and cheapness which the enterprise of modern publishers has ever produced.

AD CLERUM—ADVICE TO A YOUNG PREACHER. By JOSEPH PARKER, D. D. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1871.

The author of *Ecce Deus* presents in this volume a series of short, pithy and practical pieces of advice with relation to pulpit influence, under such titles as "Earnestness," "Naturalness," "Delivery," "Sensational Preaching," "Textual Divisions," "Figures, Parables and Anecdotes," and the like. The style is a model of homely, natural vigor, and the matter of the varied counsels and criticisms presented is invariably of a kind eminently suitable for the guidance of those who would fully appreciate the complex demands and opportunities of the modern pulpit.

A SHORT COURSE OF ASTRONOMY AND THE USE OF THE GLOBES. By HENRY KIDDLE, A. M. New-York: IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & Co. 1871.

This compact little treatise, by the New-York Superintendent of Public Schools, presents, in a tolerably complete and attractive form, the rudimentary facts of the science of the heavenly bodies. The style of treatment is familiar but accurate, the type is exceedingly clear, and the illustrations unusually well-executed. For pupils "whose time and opportunities do not permit a more exhaustive study of the subject," this little manual may be confidently recommended.

SERGEANT ATKINS—A TALE OF ADVENTURE—FOUNDED ON FACT. By an Officer of the United States Army. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1871.

This romance is based upon a highly interesting chapter in the history of our Indian warfare—that referring to the sanguinary struggle with the Seminoles, of Florida, in 1840. It is pre-eminently a story of Indian life, sketched by one who has evidently enjoyed exceptionally good chances of observing its inner phases, and who has, moreover, in no slight degree, the power of framing a highly-interesting narrative.

A MANUAL OF ANCIENT HISTORY FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE FALL OF THE WESTERN EMPIRE. By GEORGE RAWLINSON, M. A. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1871.

This comprehensive summary of the history of fifteen different nations of the ancient world is well known as the standard manual of the subject of which it treats. It embodies the results of the latest historical criticism in a way eminently worthy of the fame of the Oxford Professor of Ancient History. In bringing it within popular reach, Messrs. HARPER have performed a genuine service in the cause of the diffusion of general intelligence.

ACROSS AMERICA AND ASIA. By RAPHAEL PUMPELLY. Fifth edition, revised. New-York: LEYPOLDT & HOLT. 1871.

The appearance of a fifth edition of this fascinating book of travel within fourteen months of its first appearance, is sufficient testimony to the charm of Prof. PUMPELLY'S style, and gives a tolerably safe assurance that his work has taken its place among the standard authors in this department of our literature.

LIFE THOUGHTS. A selection of thoughts of eminent divines, representing all the various denominations, with gems from the poets. By ALFRED J. HOLMES. Published by the Author, No. 180 Nassau-street, Brooklyn. 1871.

Wisely discarding all distinctions of creed, Mr. HOLMES has incorporated in his volume many pure and beautiful thoughts. It is pleasant to find in juxtaposition such a dear old friend as HERRICK with the more modern KINGSLEY, not to speak of WHITTIER and BEECHER. LONGFELLOW with CHALMERS on the same page of the book, do not lose their charms by contrast. We have rarely found better taste and judgment than are evinced in the arrangement of this book, and believe it to be well calculated not only to improve but to charm the reader.

—*The American Turf Register* for 1870, published at the office of *Turf, Field & Farm*, gives "a reliable synopsis of all turf events in the United States" during the past year, "in the order, time and place in which they transpired, together with practical notes on the breeding, training and general management of horses." It embraces the records of running, trotting and pacing, "carefully compiled from official records," and is eminently fitted to take its place as the standard book of reference it claims to be.

—*The American Racing Record and Turf Guide for* 1871, edited and published by W. G. DORLING, New-York, contains "a complete record of the racing in the United States during 1870, with an index; the entries for stakes in 1871–2; laws of racing used by the different jockey clubs, &c." To that rapidly-increasing public interested in the running turf, this little manual will be found indispensable.

—The second number of the *Protector*, a journal devoted to insurance interests, edited by Mr. SIDNEY ASHMORE, contains several articles of importance. A careful paper on the management of life insurance companies will well repay perusal. This journal will materially assist the discussions now going on with reference to the details of life insurance business.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

A bill is before the Rhode Island Legislature to establish a State normal school.

A Louisville dressmaker has inherited a fortune of $70,000, and has cut cutting dresses.

It is stated Harvard College has abandoned its control of the will of the late A. K. P. WELCH, of Cambridge.

A cane voted to Ex-Mayor JAMES G. BALL, at a church fair in Columbus, Ohio, has been transferred by him to Bishop ROSECRANS.

The Ohio State Temperance Convention, last week, nominated a full State ticket, with GIDEON T. STEWART for Governor.

There were 162 divorces granted in Rhode Island in 1869, or one divorce to every fourteen marriages.

Both Houses of the West Virginia Legislature have passed a bill providing for a Constitutional Convention.

ROBERT WEST'S will, giving about $25,000 to charitable institutions in Philadelphia, has been sustained, after a long contest in the Courts by one of his heirs.

A writer in the Boston *Traveller* seems to regard Gen. MAGRUDER as having been by far the most successful of all the rebel Generals during the war.

The Kansas Senate has passed a bill providing that persons convicted of murder shall be hanged only within the walls of the State Prison.

It is estimated that 290,000 persons live on the banks of the Merrimac River, and, to a great extent, are dependent upon it for motive power for their factories and workshops.

President GRANT will attend the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, in Cincinnati, on the 6th and 7th of April, if Congress is not then in session. Gen. SHERMAN will also be present.

After a protracted debate, the Boston Board of Trade has adopted resolutions indorsing the policy of protection to American shipping interests, as proposed by Senator WILSON.

LYDIA STUDLEY, a woman upward of eighty years old, who has passed the last fourteen years in the Rhode Island State Prison for poisoning her husband, has been pardoned.

The Virginian who, not long ago, shot one of his neighbors in a quarrel about a dog, has been acquitted, it being shown that the murdered man first drew a pistol.

A Boston bank President has gained notoriety by carefully turning up his vest several inches when at his desk to keep it from wearing out.

Miss NELLIE MARSHALL, daughter of HUMPHREY MARSHALL, was married, last week, to a member of the Kentucky Legislature; and as the groom was ill at the time, the wedding ceremony took place at his bedside.

A lady in Bloomington, Ill., a few days ago, received a telegram announcing the death of her father, and later in the same day her husband received intelligence that his father had just died.

The negroes of Tennessee held a State Convention in Nashville, last week, lasting three days, and on the 1st of March the Maryland negroes will hold a convention in Baltimore to promote the cause of education and labor.

The Boston *Journal* wonders why the Philadelphians are so desirous of securing a new Post-office, "inasmuch as the present one is too big for the business of the town." Perhaps they want a smaller one.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* makes the startling assertion that in all high matters pertaining to the life of humanity it is better to take a step forward and live than a step backward and die.

Capt. HALL, of the steam-ship *James A. Gary*, reports a huge water spout in Hatteras Inlet, and says the water came down in one solid sheet, and in its decent struck a flock of wild geese, killing all of them instantly.

A Scotch-granite monument to the memory of Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE has been placed in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville. It is forty feet high, and bears a medallion likeness of Mr. GUTHRIE, in bronze. It was erected by his children, and cost $15,000.

A Methodist called the Italian unity meeting in Boston to order, a Trinitarian Congregationalist was its President, a Universalist offered the resolutions, a Unitarian seconded them, and an Episcopalian made one of the strongest speeches in their support.

A venerable New-England Bishop who had been succeeded in the rectorship of the chief church in his diocese by one who proved to be more popular than he had been, took for his text when he had an opportunity to preach there again, "O, foolish Galatians, what hath bewitched you?"

Various mysterious "demonstrations" in a house in Norwich, Conn., a little while ago, greatly affected one of its inmates, a lady, who told her friends that she felt it "must be a call for her." So deep was the impression on her mind that even when the noises ceased she became ill, and a few days ago she died.

The First Wisconsin Regiment held a reunion, in Milwaukee, on Wednesday night last. Letters from President GRANT and Gen. SHERMAN were read, the latter saying that he was glad to see that they all retain a fond memory of the time when they together had to breast the storm.

Forty-four leading citizens of Buffalo have presented a gold watch and chain and a service of silver, the whole valued at $2,200, to Mr. JOSEPH WARREN, of the Buffalo *Courier*, as an indication of their appreciation of his assistance in carrying out measures of public utility, and his efforts in behalf of the various religious, educational and charitable institutions of their city.

EDWARD B. COE, who has been a prominent and popular citizen of Skaneateles, has been arrested on the charge of forgery. The forged paper, signed with the names of CHARLES PARDEE and GEORGE H. EARLL, is said to amount to $16,000 or $18,000, and is held by WILKINSON & Co., First National, Fourth National and Mechanics' National Banks, at Syracuse.

The Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania has, by formal resolution, expressed its approval of the action of the Republican members of the Legislature in supporting the bill pending for the calling of a Convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the State, and of the action of the Philadelphia members of the Committee in opposing the passage of bills to govern the City of Philadelphia by Commissioners to be named by the Legislature.

A Vicksburg correspondent reiterates the statement that Gov. ALCORN refuses to take his seat in the Senate, and says that the true state of the case is, the Legislature is composed of such crude materials that a firm hand is required to hold it in check; and although Gov. ALCORN himself needs a balance-wheel to regulate his own brain-work, he is the strongest man in the party, and the best fitted to control it.

Judge JOHN N. CONYNGHAM, of Pennsylvania, whose death by a railroad accident in Mississippi, has been reported by telegraph, was on his way to Texas to bring home his son, Col. J. B. CONYNGHAM, of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, who is seriously ill. He was a native of Philadelphia, but lived most of his life in Luzerne County, and the Scranton *Republican* says that he is mourned by the people of that section as one of their purest and noblest fellow-citizens.

The action of the Michigan Democratic State Convention in nominating a candidate for Supreme Judge is not approved by the Detroit *Free Press*, the leading Democratic paper in the State. It says Judge HUGHES is an unexceptionable candidate personally, but under the circumstances the action of the Convention can only result, if he accept, in a heavy defeat, which is thus made to appear a party defeat of the Democratic Party, when in fact it will only be an indorsement of the satisfactory and impartial manner in which Judge CAMPBELL, who has been renominated by the Republicans, has performed the duties of the office.

GEORGE E. BLAKE, Philadelphia's "oldest music publisher in the United States," whose death has just been announced, was a queer old fellow. He has not had a new piece of music in his store for a quarter of a century. But he regularly took down and put up his shutters, and occasionally changed the collections displayed in his windows. He never heard, it is said, of the existence of any other music-store in the city, and used to say that since the death of Mr. WILLIG he was the only music publisher in the country that he knew of. Years ago he established a private singing society, but some of the quiet Philadelphians made decided efforts to break it up. Even the law was invoked to put a stop to the efforts of the amateur singers and players, but he came off the victor, and the "Apollonians" became an established and reputable institution, purchasing its music, of course, from its founder.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE

What is Protestantism? What Catholicism?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The letter from your Chicago correspondent, in yesterday's (Thursday's) TIMES, headed "Protestantism and Catholicism," and signed "Viator," smacks a good deal of Jesuitism in disguise. It insinuates the idea which the Papal Church boldly asserts, that there is no resting place for poor, wearied humanity, but in that Church on the one hand, or in infidelity on the other. If "Viator" takes this stand-point, I shall certainly not attempt to disturb his possession of it. Still less shall I go out of my way to expose that barefaced assumption of Catholicity, of a body fettered by dogmas, which are at variance with the very composition of human nature, and make it the most intolerant and straitest of sects.

Protestantism, as I understand it, is not simply a protest against the religious dogmas of the Papacy; that is theological Protestantism, and it is truly catholic so far as it goes, but it is the protest of humanity against the slavery of the conscience, which is the grand instrument in the hands of the Papal Church to further her ends. It is the protest of reason, in favor of civil and religious freedom, and against all that militates in the remotest manner against them. All who do this, whatever their religious creed, are true Protestants. They are the real Catholics.

Every caste, whether it be the hierarchical, as exhibited in the East, in Africa, in Europe, down to the Puritanical of later days; whether it be among the scions of royalty, of the aristocracy, or of Plutus, has ever proved to be of the same complexion; its chief characteristic, a cruel disregard of the rights of our common human nature. It is against this scourge of mankind, of which the most marked type is found in the Papacy, as presented in history, that Protestantism is forced to wage an unceasing, unsparing warfare, until it shall be swept, as with the besom of destruction, from the face of this earth, upon which it rests, the foulest blot.

It is not with the religious dogmas of the Papal Church that Protestantism has any quarrel. If her adherents please to accept Papal Infallibility, the Immaculate Conception, the Divine honors paid to the Virgin Mary, the Real Presence, Purgatory, and other like dogmas, as articles of faith, as binding upon their consciences, be theirs the burden. Protestantism has no mission to lift it from their shoulders. Let dogma fight dogma. Its mission is to see that the yoke which some voluntarily place upon their own shoulders be not forced, under pains and penalties, upon those of others. Its mission is to hold aloft, as a beacon to the heavy laden, the clear light of liberty, and never suffer it to be quenched, or even to grow dim.

SCRUTATOR.

The New Broadway Bill.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With the assistance of your valuable paper I propose to keep alive the discussion in the above matter, believing, as I do, in the wisdom of the course which your journal has of late pursued toward the Tammany Ring; hoping thus to create a public spirit which in the end will be the means of correcting some of the evils which now afflict our City.

I think it fair to assume that legislation of this character must have some powerful motives back of it, and from our knowledge of the parties who obtained the passage of the law in question, it is equally fair to assume that those motives are not entirely disinterested.

Whatever may be the motives, there are certainly only two classes of persons who are likely to suffer by the operation. First, those who are not now assessed for the improvement—the clause limiting the area of assessment in the original act of May 17, 1869, being repealed. Second, those whose awards may be reduced by the new Commission.

Happily, however, these parties are not entirely at the mercy of those who, under the guise of legislation, put through this bill. It yet requires the signature of the Governor before it becomes a law, and it would be well for him, occupying as he does the position, not only of Chief Magistrate of this great State, but as the probable Presidential candidate of the Democratic Party, to ask himself seriously whether he can afford to sign what as a lawyer he must know is clearly an unconstitutional enactment. The first three sections of the act in question evidently confer the right of appeal in a case where none now exists and the fourth appoints a new Board of Review.

The authorities referred to in the communication of "A Member of the Bar," in Monday's TIMES, establish conclusively three things: *First*, That the proceedings when confirmed are final and conclusive; *Second*, That then the rights of all parties become vested; *Third*, That the act of the Legislature then becomes an executed contract having all the elements of a contract to which the City and the property-owners are parties. Reaching these cases in connection with the case of BURCH *vs.* NEWBURY, decided by the Court of Appeals in 10 N. Y., page 374, there can be no question that the first three sections are clearly unconstitutional. In this last case Judge JEWETT, in construing the effect of a provision of the Code urging an appeal in certain cases, says:

"The direct effect of the act in question, if valid, is the granting of a new trial or hearing upon all the questions both of law and evidence arising in the case after it had been lost by the neglect of the complainant under the provisions of law as this existed at the time the decree was made and after it had become final upon the rights of the parties involved in the suit and the defendant had acquired possession of the fruits of the litigation by due execution upon it. If the act is not invalid upon principle, which I have endeavored to state as I think it is, (this was because it interfered with ceded rights,) it seems to me that it is contrary to the clause in article 1, section 6, of the Constitution of the State, which provides that no person shall be deprived of life liberty or property without due process of law." Again, "it is true the act does not absolutely deprive the defendant of the money decreed to him, but it does contingently in effect. I think the provision contained in the Constitution referred to, secures a person against being deprived of his property, either contingently or absolutely. If the appeal authorized to be taken by the act may result in depriving the defendant of his property, it is, in my opinion, contrary to the Constitution."

The cases of Bay *vs.* Gage, in the 36 Barb., page 447; Ely *vs.* Holton, in the 15 N. Y. Rep., page 595; Dash *vs.* Van Kleeck, 7 John., 489; Hood *vs.* Oakley, 11 Paige, 400; Van Rensselaer *vs.* Smith, 27 Barb., 154, are also directly in point, and conclusively dispose of the question of the unconstitutionality of these sections of the bill which provide for an appeal, and a stay of proceedings meantime. With your kind permission, I may at some future time refer to those authorities which condemn the action of the Legislature on the ground that it will impair the obligation of contracts.

In view of these decisions, should not the Governor, before putting his hand to this iniquitous bill, consider what he owes to his position as the Governor of the State, to his reputation as a lawyer, and to himself as a man?

Can he not rise above party discipline for once, and give us an exhibition of his independence of the dictates of Tammany, for whatever may be the apparent motives of the authors of this bill, there can be no question that the secret ones are of advantage to no one but themselves. If, however, we ask relief in vain from him, we trust some one will bring the matter speedily to the test by commencing an action in the United States Courts, where the law, as it has been administered in all its former purity, will speedily show whether the above views are correct or not.

ONE OF YOUR LEGAL READERS.

The Apportionment of Representatives.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being somewhat mathematically inclined, I have devoted much of my leisure time to the question of the new apportionment of Representatives in conformity with the last census. A mathematician having—Heaven be thanked—nothing to do with party, regional or sectional questions, (I wish we had a few more mathematicians in our Congress,) but a great deal with the golden rule, I began with the following equation:

If a population of 31,184,000 (census in round numbers of 1860,) be entitled to 243 Representatives, to how many will be entitled a population of 37,800,000? (census in round numbers of 1870.) Answer: to 295.

Whence this second equation: If a population of 37,872,000 be entitled to 295 Representatives, what should be the ratio of representation? Answer, 128,370—say 128,400 in round numbers. Such a ratio claims a descent from a venerable and learned family, while that of 137,800 has an origin somewhat obscure.

Applying this ratio of 128,400 not only to the several States mentioned in the excellent editorial which you recently published on the question, but to all the States of the Union, and allowing one Representative for every fraction above 64,200, I make up the following apportionment:

Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Maine, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont and West Virginia remain as they are now; New-Hampshire loses one Representative, and the twenty-six remaining States gain together fifty-three members, from which, deducting the one lost by New-Hampshire, we arrive at our 295 Representatives, viz.:

Arkansas, California, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, North Carolina and Virginia gain one each	9
Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Mississippi, New-Jersey, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Wisconsin gain two	22
Iowa, Michigan, New-York and Pennsylvania gain three	12
Missouri gains four and Illinois six	10
Total	53
Less New-Hampshire	1
Total	52
Add the 243 of census of 1860	243
Grand total	295

Although the results I have arrived at differ essentially from those you mention approvingly in the editorial I have alluded to, you will have, perhaps, no objection to grant them the hospitality of your columns as an argument in the cause of mathematics *versus* politics, actually pending before Congress, and in which I appear for plaintiff.

Yours respectfully, L. F. R.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 23, 1871.

The Duty on Coal.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to trespass upon your valuable columns—the cause is an excuse. Will Congress at once show at least their consideration for the poor people by abolishing the duty on imported coal? How sad a picture, when one analyzes the action of our legislators, to find that every thought and exertion, with few exceptions, is in the interest of moneyed men, and not for the needy. A poor man's interest seems nothing—he cannot pay for votes; whether he suffers, starves or dies he amounts to nothing, (except just at election time, he is the best fellow and patted on the back.) No compassion fills legislative hearts, if not first their pockets are replenished. The contrary should be the case. The poor people's interest should be considered, rather than the avaricious rich, whose greed has become so intensified since the requisitions of the last war for such enormous amounts of money to be put in circulation, that it sickens the heart of the philanthropist, and a fear exists of the final overthrow of all institutions, only partially affording protection to a few. The rich man needs no legislation, the poor always does. Who gets it?

I have tried, for over five years, to get the duties abolished on coal, which is more of a necessity than bread, as there are many substitutes for the one and but few for the other. Party measures and lines must sink into insignificance, if any one has a heart left not entirely corrupt in the body, not to shudder at the terrible distress and suffering among the poor darling children, whose condition is certainly pitiable to the extreme. Let Congress think once for them, and let every man's action at this time be forever marked and remembered.

Yours respectfully, JULIAN ALLEN.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1871.

The Rights of Banks and Rights of Depositors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your comments upon a recent case in the Superior Court against the Metropolitan Savings Bank you say that "the bank relied upon a by-law to the effect that payments made to persons presenting the pass-book shall be declared good and valid payments to the depositor." As this was but one incident in the case and one portion of the defense, and does not explain the principle involved or the reasons of the bank for contesting the claim, I ask leave to make a few remarks upon the subject, and I will premise by saying that it would be very much pleasanter for a bank officer to make up a small loss out of his own pocket than to be in attendance several days in Court, in contesting the matter. But as every successful robbery of a bank, even in a small way, is a stimulus and encouragement to fraud, it is a duty on the part of the bank to interpose every legal difficulty to prevent its accomplishment.

The trustees and officers of a savings bank cannot, consistently, with the trust confided in them, pay money twice, or shrink from meeting claims of this kind when they arise. They have no personal interest in deviating from what is just and right; they have really no motive so to do; the profits of the institution do not inure to them, nor do the losses fall upon them, but on the depositors, since there are no intervening stockholders.

The case upon which you commented was this: A person came to the bank, bringing a pass-book and an order to draw money; the signature on the order was compared with that on the signature-book, and was found to correspond, so the money was paid, the amount entered in the pass-book, and the money and book taken away, as usual, by the person presenting it. The depositor subsequently called at the bank with the pass-book, and in the presence of two bank officers acknowledged the signature upon this draft to be genuine, but said that she had not received the money. She afterward employed a lawyer, denied her former statement, and brought suit against the bank. Upon the trial testimony was given by the two officers that she acknowledged the genuineness of the signature, and there was no question that the money had actually been paid by the bank. Reference was then made to the by-law which you quote, and which is printed upon each depositor's book, and to which the plaintiff subscribed when her account was opened, that "the Secretary will use his best endeavors to prevent frauds, but payments made to persons presenting the depositors' pass-books shall be deemed good and valid payments to the depositors respectively."

As is well known, the pass-book is a certificate of deposit, and this by-law is to caution depositors to take care of their books, and to give notice to the bank if a book is lost or stolen, so that the bank may be put upon its guard; and when no notice is given to the bank, but a person appears with the book and an order to draw money, it is most naturally taken as *prima facie* evidence that the person is a messenger from the depositor. If, under such circumstances, the signature upon the order is found to correspond with that upon the signature-book, the bank deems itself justified in paying over the money, and this was the state of facts which was laid before the Court and jury upon the trial of this cause.

Your obedient servant,

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1871.

Relief for the Destitute French—An Appeal to the Ladies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Woman has for centuries been acknowledged the leader in acts of mercy and relief. At no time since the epoch of barbarism has a class of human beings stood in such pressing need of assistance as the residents of the provinces rendered desolate by the Prussian invaders.

Mr. THOMAS WHITWELL, a gentleman belonging to the Society of Friends, in a recent letter says:

"I visited Haute Yutz, which village was cleared of its inhabitants at the point of the bayonet. The houses were stripped completely—pillaged in fact of all they contained. In and about Thionville the distress is dreadful; the ground is frozen hard, and, with few exceptions, the dwellings are not inhabitable by reason of the frightful bombardment. At St. Privat and Raucourt, the destruction was simply awful—women and children were seen seeking places of shelter, poorly clad and starving, the poor children looking blue in the face with the cold. There was much suffering also from climatic diseases, which was aggravated by the absence of skillful physicians. I fear that many of these people will not survive this terrible Winter. In a group of sixty small villages I have found 8,000 persons almost perishing for the want of sufficient clothing and food."

This is but an individual testimony; were evidences gathered from the Sisters of Charity the amount of suffering that would be revealed would be utterly appalling. The destitution prevails throughout the entire North-eastern provinces, and in every village visited by the Prussians.

Food of all kinds, clothing of every description, and hospital linens are in immediate demand. Delays are fatal when the necessities are so great. Articles of clothing that you may deem useless will go far toward saving the lives of these most unfortunate fellow-beings. It is in the power of everybody to clothe, at least, one poor sufferer, and to contribute other means toward plucking from untimely graves men and women, whose sacrifices for their country are beyond estimate.

Think of the large number of prisoners, who on being released will seek again that welcome place—home, and find their dwellings in ruins, and their families either dead by the suffering from which you may now relieve them, or scattered and shelterless.

By interesting your friends you can gather without much trouble a large package of useful articles in a few days. Ladies who will volunteer to solicit relief from their neighbors and relatives, will be supplied by me with books, that the names of all contributors may be preserved for publication. Through the courtesy of the leading express and railroad companies, all packages marked "For the French Victims of the War," and addressed in my care will be delivered free of charge.

OTHILIE BONSSON,

No. 860 Broadway, corner of Seventeenth-street.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1871.

THE LUNATICS' HOME.

Description of the Proposed Building on Ward's Island—The Cost to be Upward of $700,000.

The plan of the new Lunatic Asylum building, in course of construction on Ward's Island, is simple and comprehensive, giving easy control to the executive, with necessary seclusion to the patient. Messrs. RENWICK & SANDS are the architects, and the edifice will probably cost $700,000. The arrangement of the interior is as follows: The administrative offices occupy the central position. A tesselated vestibule is approached by a double flight of stone steps. From the vestibule you enter a corridor which runs in a straight line the whole length of the central wing (180 feet.) On the right-hand side of this is the pleasant reception-room, which has a ladies' retiring-room connecting with it; next comes the examining-room, and on the same side is the apothecary's repository. On the other side of the corridor is the general office and clerk's office, where the books relating to the history of each case are kept. In connection with these rooms there is a private office for the warden, with the necessary closets attached to each. Crossing the central corridor, at about one-third its length, runs the corridor which leads to the wings of the building. At the intersection are two flights of steps leading to the chapel and other rooms above. Still continuing along the same corridor is, on the right-hand side, a large dining-room for the different officers, separate rooms for the first and second physicians, a handsome parlor for their joint use, and at the extreme end is a large, well-lighted room for the Commissioners, having a retiring-room in connection with it. On the other side of the corridor are rooms for the Warden, consisting of a large parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, three large bedrooms and bath-room—all *en suite*. A handsome tessalated porch, having a double flight of stone steps, leads to the grounds below.

Fire proof corridors connect the wings with the central building. At the junction of the two are fire-proof stairs from the basement to the third story. The wings are entered through a reception-room, where persons are allowed to see their friends who are patients at the time. From the reception-room you enter a long, wide corridor, which has separate rooms for each patient on either side. Each of the parallel wings are alike in general arrangement. There are twenty separate rooms in each wing for mild patients' with a keeper's room and three rooms, with a room for the keeper attached for the more restless patients. these rooms are recessed back from the main corridor and have a separate passage leading to them. On one side of the wing is a large octagonal sun-room, and on the other side a smaller square sun-room. These are provided to answer for parlors, where the patients may sit and talk and get the benefit of light and air. They both are open to the corridor, so that the keeper can always oversee all that goes on during the day. In each wing there is a well-lighted dining-room, a lavatory, butler's pantry, dumb waiter connecting with the basement, linen-closet, and dry-room, and a hoistway with a patent hoist for the invalids. This completes the two north wings.

The east and west wings, with the north wings, form three sides of a hollow square, and are connected, as before stated, with fire-proof corridors to the central building, which crosses them, having its greatest length parallel with the east and west wings. The latter have each separate rooms for twenty-three patients, a ward for eight, three separate rooms for the more troublesome patients, rooms for the different keepers, a reception-room, separate stairs at each end of the wing, sun-rooms, lavatory, bath-room, closets, &c. The north part of the second story of the central building is arranged for the home of the resident physician. It consists of a fine well-lighted parlor, with projecting bays, a dining-room, butler's pantry, kitchen and kitchen-pantry attached, two elegant bedrooms and dressing-rooms, closets, &c., and three large bedrooms and dressing-rooms, &c., on the floor above. The whole are shut off from the rest of the building by folding doors and have a separate staircase, making it strictly private. The remaining portion of the second story is devoted to rooms for more private patients, with lavatory bath-rooms, dining-rooms, &c., for their use.

The third story of the central building consists of rooms for the Matron on the north end, and on the south end, of the gymnasium and chapel. The gymnasium is a spacious room, 50 by 45 feet, and is replete with all the necessary apparatus requisite for a beneficial course of athletic exercise. It is specially arranged for giving entertainments to the patients. The wall is adapted to serve as a huge screen for the proper exhibition of a magic lantern. The gymnasium is shut off from the chapel, which it adjoins, by a six-inch partition. They both have a fine open timbered roof. On the north end of the central building is a fourth story with dormitories for the remainder of the officers. The second story of the north-east and west wings are arranged in parallel lines of separate rooms just as the story below, the octagonal and square sun-rooms are preserved in this story as well. The third or top story is divided into large wards, capable of accommodating thirty or forty persons in each. These connect with a wide corridor having fine airy sun-rooms attached. Each wing has a separate dining-room, pantry and dumb-waiter, and keeper's room, which overlooks the whole.

The basement of the building is used for ventilation, heating and storage purposes, except underneath the south end of the central building, which is used as a kitchen. Here all the vast amount of food necessary for so many hundred mouths is cooked. The food is distributed by means of an iron tramway, on which cars run, loaded with the provisions requisite for each meal. The contents of the cars are deposited in the several dumb waiters of each dining-room in the respective wings, and are hoisted up in the usual manner. So simply and so easily is this conducted, that food can readily be delivered at the most remote parts of the building in two minutes from the time it is taken from the oven and put on the cars.

Parallel with the tramway is a passage underneath the arches which support the walls above, so that visitors, after having obtained from the officers in the central portion of the building, the location of the rooms of their friends, can be conducted down to the basement, and pass along a corridor to the desired locality, and proceed up the stairs into the reception-room, that there is in each story of every wing for that purpose, thus avoiding the necessity of having to walk through the occupied portion of the building, an exceedingly disagreeable operation to persons of nervous temperament. The ventilation and heating of the building being the chief sanitary necessities, have been very thoughtfully studied. The steam by which it is heated is generated in the boiler-house, 160 feet away from the main building, and is brought in pipes through a large conduit. A cold-air chimney stands over the mouth of this, and as the cold air falls by its specific weight, it is forced along the conduit by means of powerful fans, which revolve at an immense speed. The main steam-pipe is carried through the entire building, and supplies branch pipes, which in their turn supply the brick chambers connecting with the heating and ventilating flues, by means of coils of steam-pipes. Each room in the entire building on every floor has a separate heating and a separate ventilating flue, so that the carbonised air is carried off as fast as each person exhales it, and fresh, warm air is forced in its place. Every precaution has been taken by the architects to make the heating and ventilation perfect.

The fans, boilers, pipes and workmanship are as near perfection as possible. Messrs. KITCHEN & PEAKE constructed the steam-heating apparatus, and Mr. W. H. KNAP, the Supervising Engineer of the Department, superintended that portion of the work. Attached to the boiler-house is a large laundry, which is fitted up with stationary wash-tubs, also large drying and ironing-rooms. In the upper story over this building are dormitories for males and females, and also dormitories for maid-servants and laundry maids.

The whole of the interior has a cheerful, well-lighted appearance, which takes away from the melancholy that always seems to pervade the atmosphere of an asylum. Every window in the building commands a view of the pleasant landscape beyond, and the eye, in wandering up and down the long corridors, recognizes nothing but comfort, cleanliness and neatness. The detail of the interior is simple and inexpensive, but marked by good taste; it is of good sound wood, and is well executed in all its parts; the chapel roof, particularly, may be noticed for its elegance and airiness, and its extremely well-executed framing reflects credit on the carpenters. Passing down the easy steps of the north porch, it is requisite to walk some hundred yards before the eye can control a view of the immense structure before it. The north and central wings aggregate a length of 430 feet, the east and west wings break out 45 feet more, and will, when completed, have each a length of 324 feet. Half of each wing is now being erected, the remaining half will be commenced most likely in the Summer.

The *tout ensemble* of the building, from within the quadrilateral, presents a very striking and charming picture. The high Gothic gable of the chapel, pierced with its traceried windows, stands out in bold relief from the long stretch of connecting corridors, which join the central and lateral wings together. The numerous piers and windows, with their bands of different colored stones and brick, gives the whole life and vivacity, while the more finely wrought detail of the towers is brought out in clear relief by the excellent juxtaposition of contrasting effects and the depth of shadow thrown by their projecting surfaces. Each wing, where it recedes from the other, is marked by a five-buttressed tower, their height and breadth strengthening the effect of the whole.

Work was commenced on the Asylum a year ago last Summer, when the ground was broken for the central and two north wings. Since then the east and west wings have been started, and are now well advanced toward completion.

The following are the names of the gentlemen who have had the contracts for the several departments of the work:

Messrs. Moran & Armstrong, masons; Jennings & Brown, carpenters; J. L. & Hugh Young, stone-cutters; Mr. J. G. Dimond, iron-work; Messrs. G. H. Kitchen & J. L. Peaks, steam heating; Dugan & Hart, slaters; Ellasser & Rehfus, framers; Bearrup, Carraher & Co. and J. P. Quinn & Co., plumbing and gas.

Commissioners—Isaac Bell, Owen W. Brennan, James Bowen, James B. Nicholson, Alexander Frear.

The Released Fenians—A Singular Story.

Capt. CHARLES UNDERWOOD O'CONNELL, one of the Irish exiles, is a relation of Judge UNDERWOOD, of Virginia. With the others, he has been in Washington, and the *Republican* of that city tells the following curious story in relation to him:

In the year 1865 he went from this country to Ireland, at a time when the British authorities at Queenstown made a practice of searching the baggage of American citizens, and arresting on suspicion whomsoever they thought fit. O'CONNELL was arrested, tried, and, on the strength of a letter found among his papers, sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. It would be difficult to conceive the astonishment of the writer of this article when he learned, day before yesterday, a careless epistle of his written several years ago from St. Louis, Mo., to a brother in New-York, was the means of consigning a friend to ten years of penal servitude.

In 1864 JAMES STEPHENS paid a visit to St. Louis and gave a private exposition of his plans for the liberation of Ireland. The writer of this attended one of his levees, and struck by the man's appearance and method of argument, gave half an hour's time to a pen-and-ink sketch of STEPHENS and his plan for liberating Ireland. Being designed solely to fill up a few pages of private correspondence, he gave no further attention to it. But it was destined to a very unfortunate influence 3,000 miles away. The person to whom the letter was written showed it to O'CONNELL, who was then Captain of a New-York regiment. It seems he found it so interesting that he copied it in full, and then returned the original. Soon after this he made a trip to Ireland, was arrested on suspicion, like hundreds of others, and among his papers, as previously stated, the copy of the letter in question was discovered. On the trial the Judge charged that, as it was proved the letter was in the prisoner's handwriting, and impossible he could write it without seeing STEPHENS, he must necessarily have been in the arch conspirator's company, and privy to his plans. He was found guilty, and while pining in a British dungeon for five long years the unconscious cause of his misery remained in profound ignorance of the evil destiny that befell the long-forgotten letter.

Good Templars in Council—Convention at Rochester.

The Ninth Grand District, composing the Counties of Monroe, Orleans, Erie, Livingston, Niagara, Genesee and Wyoming, was held in the City of Rochester, N. Y., Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 22 and 23, in the Good Templars' Hall. The session was called to order at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday, by Rev. S. BALL, G. W. C. T., who presided until the arrival of the G. D. D., C. K. PORTER, of Buffalo. The Grand Treasurership was brought up and discussed, after which it was voted to call a special session of the Grand Lodge, to be held in Syracuse as soon as possible (or as soon as one-fourth of the Lodges in the State vote to call the same.) A resolution was adopted expressing entire confidence in the G. W. C. T.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the City Hall, which was presided over by M. E. BIGNELL, of Medina. Speeches were made by CHARLES LATOUR, of New-York, and Rev. B. W. RODGERS, of Holley; and JAMES G. CLARK sang several songs.

The hall was well filled by an intelligent audience. The Convention was continued through till Thursday night, and was very enthusiastic. The reports of lodges showed the Order prospering in the district. A resolution was adopted in favor of local prohibition, and recommending the members of the Order to push this matter in their several localities.

Americans in London.

The following is the list of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES BROS. & Co., No. 449 Strand, Charing Cross, London, for the week ending Feb. 4, 1871:

New-York—Charles L. Lawrence, Auguste Floraud, George E. Harding, John G. Marshall, John Sloane, Thomas Reed, James D. Hague, Miss Hague, Alex. Young, James B. Bache, G. J. Landon, G. K. Otis, Henry A. Cargill and wife, Miss Cargill, Laura Cargill, Mme. L. Heart, J. H. Soloman, Marshall M. Harris, Hamilton E. Towle, Mrs. H. E. Towle, Miss Addie E. Towle, Miss Edith H. Towle, Miss M. Wiggin, M. J. Henriques, H. M. Martin, Joseph Andrade and wife, Alfred D. Withers, W. H. Orchard, George S. Partridge, Jr., Col. J. M. Catlin, P. A. Hargous, F. P. Terry, A. G. Day, T. R. Carter, H. Cunningham, Dr. E. G. Porter, G. F. Bassett, G. G. Wolf, L. L. Levey, W. H. Wyatt and family, Col. J. M. Macias. *Boston*—H. C. Cooke and family, Wm. Hilton and wife, Bliss G. Rhoades, Hon. Chas. Hale, H. W. Wellington, W. Lader, C. J. Brooks, G. C. Powers, Mrs. Ball Hughes, Miss Ball Hughes, S. A. Bent, Miss Tilden, Miss C. A. Pope, Miss E. F. Pope. *Paris*—Mrs. W. O. Lamson, Robert S. Lamson, Henry J. Phippe, A. B. Thomas, W. L. Webster, R. A. Turner, Gen. J. Meredith Read, Jr., and wife. *Bordeaux*—Wm. Piper. *Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*—T. B. Coster, Robert Coster, Mrs. M. D. Wilber, Miss Norman. *United States Navy*—Commodore Rodgers. *Mulheim*—E. Herms. *Providence, R. I.*—Samuel Stanton. *Cincinnati*—Mrs. S. B. Carlisle and daughters, Dr. Jas. D. Webb, T. J. Emery and family, Mrs. A. E. Hanks, Mrs. Warren and daughters, Mrs. Dr. O. D. Norton. *San Francisco*—W. Melvin Smith, Mrs. Nelly B. Wright. *Colorado*—Gov. William Gilpin. *Chicago*—W. C. Henry, O. R. Keith, A. C. Honoré, T. H. Burch. *Norwich, Conn.*—Hon. L. F. S. Foster. *Fall River, Mass.*—G. W. Dean, William Valentine, Charles O. Barker. *Cambridge*—Prof. Joseph Winlock. *Madrid*—Roberto Owens. *Cleveland, Ohio*—George Sanderson. *Washington, D. C.*—Prof. J. R. Eastman and wife. *United States Army*—Gen. W. Merritt. *California*—Cyrus Penrose. *Troy*—M. Kennedy. *Portland*—L. Pierce, G. W. Marston, Mrs. W. H. Dennett. *Nashville, Tenn.*—V. J. Kirkham and wife. *Philadelphia*—J. R. Claghorn. *Keene, N. H.*—Mrs. H. Dorr, Mrs. E. Frost, Miss M. D. Frost. *Keokuk, Iowa*—C. A. Kellogg.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 25.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, presented the credentials of his successor, THOMAS WHITE FERRY, for the term commencing March 4.

PATENT AND COPYRIGHT LAW.

Mr. WILLEY, of West Virginia, from the Committee on Patents, reported back the bill to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to patents and copyrights. Passed.

PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.

On motion of Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, the Senate took up the House bill providing for a celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence at Philadelphia in 1876 by an exposition of manufactures, science and art.

The Chairman stated the question to be on an amendment offered by Mr. CONKLING to provide for a similar exposition at New-York.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, in the absence of his colleague, called for a vote upon the amendment, when it was rejected by a large negative vote. The bill then passed.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, the Senate non-concurred in the amendment of the House to the Southern Pacific Railroad bill, and a Committee of Conference was ordered.

Messrs. HOWARD of Michigan, KELLOGG of Louisiana, and FLANAGAN of Texas, were appointed as the Committee.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate then took up the Post-office Appropriation bill, and discussed the various amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations.

The amendment proposing a reduction in the item for the inland mail transportation of nearly $250,000, after discussion, was defeated—yeas 21, nays 23. The clause making an appropriation for postage-stamped envelopes was discussed upon the expediency of continuing the practice of Government in furnishing stamped envelopes with business cards and addresses printed thereon. The clause was finally adopted, as amended, to prohibit any engraving or lithographing upon envelopes, or any other printing, than a request to return the letter if not called for, to the address of the writer; and also prohibiting any person who has been detected in frauds on the Government from bidding for a contract to furnish envelopes.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, moved as an amendment to the bill, the Australian Mail Steam-ship Subsidy bill, providing a subsidy of $500,000 per annum. He advocated the proposition as a means of creating a valuable commerce across the Pacific, in connection with our Pacific railroads.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, moved to lay the amendment on the table. Agreed to—yeas 27, nays 24.

The next amendment reported from the Committee on Appropriations, was to increase the subsidy now given for the mail service between San Francisco, Japan and China, from $500,000 to $1,000,000 annually, on condition that the mail service shall be semi-monthly instead of monthly, and that the additional steamers shall be of not less than four thousand tons register.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, moved to lay the amendments on the table, but temporarily withdrew the motion at the request of Mr. COLE, of California.

After argument in favor of the increase of subsidy by Messrs. COLE of California, and NYE of Nevada, and against it by Mr. CHANDLER of Michigan, the Senate went into Executive Session, and at 5 o'clock P. M., without disposing of the pending question, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, presented a petition of the citizens of New-Jersey against railroad land grants, and to reserve the public lands for actual settlers.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, presented a letter from Mr. PLEASONTON, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, stating that in view of the action taken by the Senate and the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, looking toward a repeal of the income tax, he had naturally delayed until the last moment before authorizing any expense in connection with the assessment of that tax, but that longer delay on his part was impossible. He therefore urged that the action of the House be pressed to an immediate conclusion.

Mr. HOOPER gave notice, in connection with the letter, that he would at the earliest opportunity move to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of taking up the bill to repeal the income tax.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Senate bill to amend the act to establish the railroad and bridges of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company a post road. Passed.

OMNIBUS APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Omnibus Appropriation bill.

The item of six millions to indemnify the States for costs and charges and expenses properly incurred by them for enrolling and subsisting troops, for the defense of the United States during the late insurrection, was struck out on a point of order, as not being properly in order in an appropriation bill.

The like disposition was made of the item of $850,000 for the payment of horses and other property lost in the military service of the United States.

The items in regard to public buildings in and around Washington, for the Coast Survey, for the Freedmen's Bureau, and the Navy-yards, gave rise to considerable discussion.

On motion of Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, and after opposition by Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, an item of $200,000 was inserted for the works at League Island Navy-yard—yeas 130, nays 44.

After this vote, and in the midst of much confusion, arising from propositions to adjourn, Mr. SARGENT, of California, asked leave to report from the Committee on Appropriations the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill and to submit a motion that they be non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference be appointed.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, objected.

The House resumed the consideration of the the Omnibus Appropriation bill.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, of Connecticut, moved to insert an item of $60,000 for the construction of a Navy-yard at New-London.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, expressed his belief that it was needless to oppose the proposition, as he believed there was an understanding that this was to be put through after the League Island one.

Mr. STARKWEATHER repelled the insinuation of there being any trade in the matter.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. DAWES moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, declared that there were too many jobs in the bill to be passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. DAWES replied that there was not an item in it which had not been regularly estimated for.

The motion was rejected—yeas 69, nays 92.

The House then, at 7 o'clock, adjourned.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

An announcement of a Democratic caucus of the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses was made for Monday evening next.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Report on the Charges Against Commissioner Parker—No Evidence of Fraud or Corruption—The Management of the Bureau Severely Criticised—Defects of the System Partly at Fault—Work of the Board of Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Mr. SARGENT, from the Committee on Appropriations, made a report today on the charges preferred by WM. WELSH against the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, containing allegations of fraud and improvidence in the conduct of Indian Affairs. The Committee say they have not found evidence of fraud or corruption on the part of the Indian Commissioner, with much to criticise and condemn, arising partly from a vicious system inherited from the past, and partly from errors of judgment in the construction of statutes passed to insure economy and faithfulness in the Administration. The Committee have found no evidence of any pecuniary or personal advantage sought to be derived by the Commissioner or any one connected with his bureau. It appears from the evidence the Commissioner did not consult the Board of Indian Commissioners in making purchases of provisions or any goods for the Indian service, except dry goods, blankets, and articles of that character. The view given by him is erroneous, the organization of the Board of Indian Commissioners was a part of the new system for dealing with the Indians, designed to aid in the introduction of an element of humanity into the dealings of the Government with the Indians, and to ensure economy and faithfulness in expenditures for their civilization and comfort. Even with the limits to their usefulness occasioned by this construction of the Commission, they have succeeded in accomplishing much good, and have unselfishly and honorably discharged the duties required of them. The benefits of their supervision may be seen from the testimony relating to the purchase of annuity goods, where better articles were obtained at less prices than ever before. The Committee condemn the action of the Commissioner in making the Boston contract for beef, &c., and believe he exercised powers only confided to the President, to be exercised through the War Department, but say an exigency existed requiring prompt action. They condemn the failure to advertise, which necessitated an extension of that contract in August. They think competition would have reduced prices if it had been allowed, and did reduce them in the Morrow contract. They apply the same criticism to the transportation contracts. In the course of their report, the Committee say they have found the system of agents' vouchers unsatisfactory and unsafe, and a change is necessary in the public interest. There is ample opportunity for fraud and collusion in the delivery of goods both in quantity and quality. The Committee are not aware that anything can be done to punish those who have heretofore extorted money from the Indians, or aided others in so doing, except to cause a strict inquiry to be made into the conduct of such of these persons as are still in the employ of the Government, and dismiss from the service all who have knowingly violated the law. It is but just to say that, so far as these payments are concerned, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is in no way responsible.

RELIEF FOR THE FRENCH.

Further Subscriptions—Letter to the London Committee.

Mr. CHARLES LANIER, Treasurer of the Fund for the Relief of the Suffering Population of France, acknowledges receipt of the following additional subscriptions to Feb. 24:

John A. Dix, $100; Church of the Divine Paternity, (Rev. E. H. Chapin,) $734; John C. Green, $600; Miss Benkard, $250; Mrs. Strecker, $250; J. L. & D. S. Riker, $250; A. B. F., $200; Emile Dardy, (for the Association Hebdomadaire,) $162 75; Courtland Field Bishop, $50; Jane R. Allston, $50; Henry Escher, $50; N. P. Hosack, $45; First Presbyterian Church, Butler, Mo., $10 50; Rev. J. Howard Smith, Knoxville, Tenn., $10 12; F. K., $10; Burlington, Vt., $3; Thomas F. Barnes, (colored,) Gt. Mills, Md., $2; D. H. Drake, Westfield, Mass., $1; City of Brotherly Love, $1. Total amount received by the Chamber of Commerce Committee, $93,615 66; by Produce Exchange Committee, $15,045. Grand total, $108,660 66.

In response to a letter from the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Committee, the following letter has been written by the President of the Mercantile Library Association:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1871.

Charles H. Marshall, Esq., Chairman of Committee for Relief of the French:

Your favor of the 22d inst. is received. The last lecture of our present course is to be delivered at Steinway Hall, on Tuesday evening, March 7, by WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq.—subject, "The Questions of Today"—and I am authorized by the Board of Directors to say that they will cheerfully devote the proceeds of that lecture to the benefit of the noble charity which you represent.

(Signed,) CHAS. F. ALLEN, President.

The following is an extract from a letter sent to the London Committee:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1871.

Messrs. Benjamin Moran, J. S. Morgan, Russell Sturgis and Hugh McCulloch:

* * We have, therefore, to-day, made a telegraphic transfer of £10,000, say ten thousand pounds sterling, to Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & Co., London, which have been placed to the credit of your Committee. We have made this transfer to you by telegraph, to insure the most efficient and prompt application of the money intrusted to us. For the purpose of stimulating further contributions from the people here, we hope that you will send us, at the earliest practicable moment, a short dispatch, giving us some definite information that the funds are being efficiently employed, and that relief has been afforded in some particular localities in France. We would be pleased also to receive full reports by mail of your action, and the results therefrom, for publication here, and some acknowledgment that from the French people that this relief is appreciated as coming from America, would be particularly useful. We desire to obtain, moreover, if possible, some facts and incidents regarding the suffering in districts desolated by war. A forcible presentation of a few details will, we think, awaken greater sympathy than any general statements. * * * We have not suggested to your Committee any plan for the distribution of the funds placed in your hands, as we deemed that you, being on the spot as it were, could choose, without difficulty, the most effective and speedy channels. We learn, however, that the greatest distress exists at present in the agricultural districts, and in our own telegram of today we intimated that relief should be extended to those sections rather than to Paris, to which city we have already sent a remittance of 50,000 francs, through Mr. WASHBURNE, the American Minister. We think that supplies might be forwarded to the poorer classes in the rural districts, especially to those who have been particularly affected by the losses of the war. * * *

CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Chairman.
CHARLES LANIER, Treasurer.
ANSON PHELPS STOKES, Secretary.
HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., Committee.

A Second Relief Ship Fitting Out—The Supply to Sail on Wednesday.

Rear-Admiral SMITH has received orders from the Navy Department to immediately fit for sea another relief vessel, to be placed at the disposal of the Chamber of Commerce Committee to convey provisions to France. There are only two vessels available for the purpose at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, the storeship *Relief*, which can carry about 2,000 barrels, and the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, third rate, fourteen guns, 737 tons, which can stow away about 4,000 barrels. The *Relief* is entirely dismantled, and would require at least thirty days to put in commission. The *Saratoga*, on the other hand, is only partially dismantled, and can be fitted for sea in twelve days; and therefore it has been decided to place men at work upon her immediately, and prepare her for sea. It is expected that Commander GEORGE H. PERKINS, now stationed at the Charlestown Navy-yard, will be assigned to her. The *Saratoga* will be relieved of her battery, and will carry but two light guns, to give her a man-of-war appearance, and also for signal purposes. She is a comfortable vessel, and is likely to make a good passage. If it is found that three vessels are insufficient, the *Relief* will be fitted out. The *Saratoga* will take the draft of men from the receiving-ship originally intended for the gun-boat *Shawmut*.

The *Supply* is now rapidly taking in her cargo at the navy-yard from lighters, and it is expected she will be ready to sail on Wednesday, on which day a number of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce will go out in the *Pereire* for Havre, to superintend the distribution of the supplies.

The bark *Hunter* cleared from this port, Saturday, with 3,812 barrels of flour, valued at $27,700, being Mr. STEWART'S contribution for the relief of the French. The British bark *Midas* also cleared, for Havre, with 10,246 barrels of the same material, valued at $74,670, on other account.

Calendars for Monday.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT. *Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.*

Case on.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Adjourned to March 3.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
100	Clark vs. N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co.	199	Watson vs. Levy.
194	Strew vs. Frisbie.	200	Same vs. Same.
177	Fuller vs. Stilwell.	201	Irving vs. Adams.
186	Fuller vs. Fuller.	202	Waddell vs. Karst.
193	Luther vs. Merritt.	203	The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York vs. Diers.
193½	Spring vs. Paxton.	204	Suydam vs. Haskeel.
104	Fischer vs. Russell.	205	Brinkly vs. Brinkly.
128	Berg vs. Janeway.	206	Day vs. Day.
121	Boyle vs. Manice.	207	Schmitt vs. Levy.
122	Dennis vs. Billings.	209	Ross vs. Holmes.
146	Oneida Nat. Bank of Utica vs. Stokes, &c.	210	Platt vs. Mudge.
161	McMulkin vs. Bates.		
187	Benson vs. Shaler.		
196	Haring vs. Rush.		

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
13	Bryant vs. McKinney.	137	Home Life Ins. Co. vs. Empire Fire Exchange Co.
18	Barcell vs. Barcell.	150	Losee vs. Mathews.
44	Bogert vs. Kidd.	159	Bayne vs. Littlefield.
70	Lawrence vs. Greenthal.	160	Same vs. Same.
87	Yard vs. Eunson.	184	Home Life Ins. Co. vs. Empire Fire Exchange Co.
88	Miller vs. First National Bank.	188	Miller vs. Miller.
100	Willis vs. Fulton.	189	Lyon vs. Stanford.
101	The People, &c., vs. S. and P. Gold Mining Co.	190	Noble vs. Queripel.
102	The People, &c., vs. Wallkill Lead Co.	192	Coggill vs. Gibbons.
		193	Moran vs. Manhattan Savings Institution.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
17	Polhamus vs. Gewitale.	644	Anlman vs. Central P., N. and E. R. R. Co.
97	Bender vs. Evarard.	645	Same vs. Same.
657	Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Deegan.	657	McDonald vs. Sun Association.
612	Tregear vs. Broadway, Dry Dock and Battery Railroad Co.	684	Filiner vs. Rosen.
651	Andrews vs. Crawford	656	Cassidy vs. Durand.
763	Rodh vs. Alkers.	755	Buckhout vs. New-York City Central Underground Railway Co.
642	Cobanks vs. Wells.	756	Budlong vs. Andrews
		779	Agate vs. Lowenbein.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Alker, Joachemson and Tracy, JJ.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	Gale vs. Lefler.	10	Kern vs. Lassall.
2	Bissicks vs. McKenzie.	11	Boyd vs. O'Connell.
3	Lawson vs. Prendegast.	12	Phillips vs. Laner.
4	Fleische vs. New-York Life Ins. Co.	13	Rouse vs. McCartan.
5	McKeon vs. New-York Central & Hudson R. R. R. Co.	14	Humphreys vs. Davison.
6	Kissam et al. vs. Benzel.	15	Striber vs. Daly et al.
7	Martin vs. Terry.	16	Keary vs. Fritch.
8	Collins vs. Anway.	17	Conway vs. Gillespie.
9	Bishop vs. Adler.	18	Vosburgh vs. Brewster et al.
		19	Cook vs. Mason.
		20	Reidmuller vs. Bolanz.
		21	Moody vs. Leverich.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
5881	Johnston vs. Peabody	4832	Guerber vs. Praz.
5826	Bernstein vs. Guilleaume.	5803	Cook vs. Godfrey.
		5833	Dane vs. Knight.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. George H. Marshall; forgery.	7	The People vs. Morris Quill; grand larceny.
2	The People vs. George H. Marshall; forgery.	8	The People vs. James Baker; grand larceny.
3	The People vs. John Clarke; felonious assault and battery.	9	The People vs. Michael Fitzgerald; grand larceny.
4	The People vs. Philip Brady; felonious assault and battery.	10	The People vs. George Lessee; grand larceny.
5	The People vs. Albert Metz, Henry Walker, Michael Hayes; grand larceny and receiving stolen goods.	11	The People vs. Mathew J. Fee; larceny.
6	The People vs. Charles Wilkinson, alias Butler, Harrison Tucker; grand larceny.	12	The People vs. John Price; grand larceny.
		13	The People vs. Samuel N. Mentz, Joseph Bergman; forgery and receiving stolen goods.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 25.

FIRST BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20, C. '62, bet. call.......112¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.......111
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, b3.......111
55,000 do.......111
45,000 do.......b3. 111¼
15,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 111¼
30,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N. 64¼
7,000 Va. St. 6s, old... 66
1,000 Va. 6s, R., old... 51¼
9,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. B. 93¾
1,000 S. Car. 6s, old... 70
5,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July... 58
5,000 do.......s60. 57¼
2,000 do....... 57¾
15,000 do.......s60. 57
5,000 Mo. St. 6s....... 91¾
1,000 Ark. 6s, F'g Act. 57¼
1,000 Ala. St. 8s....... 100
1,000 Mich. St. 6s, '83. 100
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83. 92
1,000 Erie 1st, Ind.... 95
1,000 B., N.Y. & E. 1st 89¾
1,000 do....... 89
2,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bds....... 100¾
5,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs. 95¾
1,000 do....... 95½
5,000 do....... 95¾
15,000 do....... 95¾
5,000 do....... 95½
10,000 Union Pac. 1st... 83¾
10,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. Bs. 74
10,000 U. P. 10s, Inc... 76¾
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. Louis Div.. 80¾
5,000 C. & N. W. Cen. 87
6,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88... 87¼
2,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s. 98
2,000 do....... 98¼
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st. 92¼
5,000 N. J. Cen. N. B. 100¾
3,000 Cl. & Pitts 2d... 101¼
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 84¾
10,000 do....... 84¾
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d.. 61¼
5,000 do....... 61¼
1,000 N. Y. & N. H. 6s, Bds....... 101
5,000 M. & E. Con. 7s. 86
5,000 W. U. T. 7s, Bs.. 95¼
20,000 Am. Gold....... 111¼
10,000 do.......s30. 111¼
100 Quick. Pref., b. c.. 17¼
100 do....... 17¼
10 Am. Ex. Bank.... 114¾
81 Park Bank.... 155
9 Ninth Nat. Bank. 111
1300 West. U. Tel.... 51¼
90 do....... 51
600 do....bet. call.. 51¼
1500 do....... 51¼
200 Quicksilver..... 14
400 do....... 13¾
100 do.......b3. 14
50 do....bet. call. 14¼
100 Brunswick City L. 7¼
400 Mari. Mining Co... 6
300 Mariposa Pref.... 9¾
100 do.......s3. 9½
100 do....... 9¾
600 do....... 9¾
100 do.......b15. 9¾
500 do....bet. call. 9¾
100 Pac. Mail.......b3. 46¼
200 do.......b3. 46¾
200 do....... 46¾
100 do.......s30. 46
400 do....bet. call. 46¾

100 Boston W. P., b. c. 28
400 Adams Express.... 67
200 do....... 66¾
200 do....bet. call. 66¾
100 U. S. Express.... 49
100 do....... 49¼
200 do.......s3. 49
25 Am. M. U. Ex. b.c. 45¾
1700 N. Y. Cen. & H.R. 95¾
100 do bet. call.b3. 95¾
100 do.......s60. 94¾
300 do.......b60. 96
500 do....... 95¾
10000 N.Y.&H.Ctfs b3. 91¾
30000 do.......s3. 91¾
20000 do....bet. call. 91¾
400 Erie....... 22
400 do....... 22¼
100 Erie Pf....... 44
400 Harlem....... 126¾
300 Reading....... 99¾
100 do....... 99
36 Mich. Central.... 118
900 L. S. & M. So.... 96¼
75 do....... 96
100 do....... 96¼
200 do....bet. call. 96¾
10 Panama....... 71¾
600 Union Pacific.... 24¾
200 do....... 24¾
200 do.......b30. 24¾
300 do.......s60. 24¾
200 do.......b3. 24¾
300 do....... 24¾
100 do....... 24¾
100 Ill. Central.... 133¾
1000 Cleve. & Pitts.... 108¼
300 do....... 108¼
600 do.......s3. 108
200 Chi. & N. W..... 77¾
500 do....... 77¾
200 do....bet. call. 77¾
100 do....... 77¾
800 Chi. & N. W. Pf.... 87¾
1000 do....... 87¾
200 do....bet. call. 87¾
500 C., C., C. & Ind.... 84
100 N. J. Central.... 107
400 do....... 106¾
8 do....bet. call. 107
900 Chi. & R. I..... 108¾
200 do....bet. call. 108¾
200 Mil. & St. Paul.... 53¾
35 do....bet. call. 53¾
100 do.......b60. 54
300 do.......b60. 53¾
100 Mil. & St Paul Pf.... 75¼
100 do....... 75¾
200 do....... 75
100 Tol., Wa. & West. 54¾
300 do....... 54¾
100 do....... 54¾
210 Del., Lack. & W.. 105¾
100 Bost., H. & Erie... 2¾
100 Alton & T. H..... 28¾
150 Chi. & Alton.... 113¾
200 do....... 113¾
600 Ohio & Miss..... 36¾
5200 do....... 36¾
300 do....... 36¾
200 do....... 36¾
200 do.......b30. 36¾
200 do.......s30. 36¾
175 Ohio & Miss Pref. 72
500 Morris & Essex... 89¾
300 do....... 89¾
42 N.Y. & N.Hav. sc. 139
100 H. & St. Jo..... 88¾
100 do....... 89
100 D. & Sioux C'y.b30. 90
200 C., C. & I. Central. 18
100 M. & C. 1st..b. call. 29
100 American Coal.... 40

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 114¾
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62. 112
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, b3....... 112¾
6,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64. 112
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, b3....... 112¼
4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new....... 111
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 111
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68. 111¼
6,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. 108¾
56,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 111¼
45,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July.... 57¼
5,000 do....... 57
1,000 U. Pac. L. G'ts. 74
6,000 C., C. & I. 1st. 84¼
10 Del. & Hud. Canal. 116¾
1800 West. Union Tel. 51¼
300 do..bet. call. 51¾
50 do....... 51¼
300 do....... 51¾
100 Mariposa Min.... 6
100 Mariposa Pref.... 9¾
200 Pac. Mail S.S. Co.. 46¾
200 do....... 46¾
200 do..bet. call. 46¾
200 do....... 46¾
100 Quicksilver Pref.. 18
100 C., C. & Ind. C. R. 18

700 N. Y. C. & H.R.R., bet. call....b3. 95¾
300 do....... 95¾
20,000 N.Y.C.&H.C'fs, bet. call....... 91¾
200 Erie R....... 22¼
100 do....... 22½
100 Harlem R....... 127
100 L. S. & M. So. R.. 96¾
100 do.bet. call, s3 96
200 U. Pac. R. bet. call 24¼
200 do....... 24¼
1000 Clev. & Pitts. R.. 108
500 Chi. & N. W. R... 77¼
100 do...bet. call. 77¾
1500 Chi. & N.W. Pref 87¾
50 C., C., C. & I. R.. 84¾
500 C. & R. I. R..... 108¾
500 do....... 108¾
100 do.......s4. 108¾
37 do....... 108¾
500 Mil. & St. P. R.... 53¾
100 do....... 53¾
100 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 75¾
15 do....... 75
100 Tol., W. & W. R.. 54¾
100 Alt. & T. H. R.... 29
10 Del., L. & W. R... 105¾
300 do....... 105¾
200 Bos., H. & E. R... 2¾
1700 Ohio & Miss. R... 36¾
500 Morris & Essex R. 89¾

MONDAY, Feb. 27—A. M.

The business week was broken by the observance of Wednesday—the anniversary of the birthday of WASHINGTON—as a close holiday. Nevertheless, the movement in the line of Foreign Imports was on a liberal scale, as is indicated by the yield of the Customs at the port, which reached $3,625,000. Of the actual entries, either dutiable or free, we have, as yet, no returns from the Custom-house, where, owing to some recent clerical changes, the work of making up the trade statistics of the port is tardily performed. The distributing call for Dry Goods and General Merchandise, though not wholly satisfactory to the importing and jobbing interests, shows a substantial gain, and gives promise of an early increase of activity. The actual modification of railway freights, through the disagreement and competition of the great carrying lines, and the prospect of a further material reduction from this cause in the cost of inland transportation early in March, have tended to stimulate purchases. The domestic commission houses report a fair aggregate of sales, with firmness in values, as the rule. The export trade of the port for the week made a gratifying exhibit, the Produce shipments having been up to $4,658,414, as against $4,281,530 the preceding week, and $3,208,786 the corresponding week of last year. The peace reports of Friday, and the higher Liverpool quotations especially on the Breadstuff list, developed a livelier export inquiry at the Produce Exchange, more especially for Wheat, Flour, Corn, and the prominent articles in the Provision line, usually availed of by shippers, and, in the instances of Flour and Wheat, led to an improvement in prices, the latest transactions showing a strong market. The clearances of the week from this port have been liberal of Flour, fair of Wheat, and in the single item of Corn make an aggregate of 128,133 bushels, which latter has been an unusual feature on the export list in recent years. The next weekly return will probably give an enlarged total outflow of produce from this port. The Cotton movement, quite free as it was in the item of receipts at the ports, was unusually full in the shipments to foreign ports, the aggregate exports having been 132,700 bales, which was by far the heaviest total for any week thus far in the current Cotton year. The preceding week's footing was only 78,114 bales, and the highest figures of any previous week of the season were the 121,600 bales for the week ending with Jan. 22. Only four of the earlier weeks gave an aggregate outflow of over 100,000 bales each. Of the past week's clearances 102,000 bales were for Great Britain and the remainder to the Continent. The receipts were 138,750 bales against 140,550 bales the previous week, and 162,200 bales the week ending with Feb. 12, which was the largest total thus far reported this season. The visible supply at the ports at the close of the week was 723,950 bales against 531,050 bales same week in 1870. The local market closed steady, though without notable animation. The Ocean Freight business indicated steadiness as to rates, with a livelier demand for both sail and steam room, mostly for Cotton, Breadstuffs, Provisions, Tobacco, Naval Stores and Petroleum.

With the close of the week and month we have had to report the easiest and cheapest Money supply of the season, and this, too, in favor of all classes of responsible borrowers, whether on call or time. The offerings up to the very close, particularly on private account, were largely in excess of the actual requirements of the general market, and the lowest figures of the week were made on the latest advances on Saturday, when the prevailing quotations on call loans were 3@4 ₽ cent. The City Banks closed the week with a slight loss of net aggregate strength in resources, but the change was without detriment to the borrowing interests. The Government office added $1,632,667 to its coin reserve, while reducing its currency balance $2,423,801. It closed the financial operations of the Department, for February, by the purchase of $2,000,000 of Five-twenties on Tuesday, and the sale of $1,000,000 of Gold on Thursday at equal to about the current open market rates. On Friday the Office commenced disbursing without rebate the accruing March interest on the Ten-forty Loan, under direct instructions from Washington; and, on this account, the coin payments of the last two days of the week were $1,325,000. The peace reports from Europe, and the remarkable ease in Money were of immediate benefit to Wall-street dealings, and generally serviceable to financial values at the Stock Exchange, where after somewhat unpromising opening, business acquired on the later transactions fresh strength and spirit, and the closing indications were of a much livelier and more profitable movement through the present week than has been known to the Street for a long time past. On the Railway and Miscellaneous Share list, there has been an encouraging concentration of interest, leading to a comparatively brisk and comprehensive purchasing demand on Friday and Saturday, with an important rise in values, in nearly all instances. The week closed on a quite general advance of 1½@2½ ₽ cent. in the more active of the Railway stocks, with an exceptionally marked improvement in the shares of the Union Pacific road, which, under the Washington reports of Friday of the action of Senate Committees, favorable to the road, on the pending question as to the responsibility for the interest on the bonds issued by the Government in aid of the enterprise, advanced sharply, or from 21½, the lowest point, to 25, the highest, of the week, with 24½ as the final quotation, on quite extensive sales. The great feature of the Miscellaneous list was the very heavy business in the Western Union Telegraph Shares, which carried the price up to 51½ at the close, as against 47½ at the opening, showing a rise of fully 4½ ₽ cent. within the week. The Public Funds met with increased favor among buyers for permanent investment, as well as for the employment of balances in a secure and reasonably lucrative form, in view of extraordinary ease in Money. The floating supply of all issues was materially reduced, and at the close the bidding on the general list was quite spirited. The March programme of the Treasury Department is looked for with unusual interest. In some quarters, the expectation was indulged in, that, encouraged by the very favorable temper of the Money market, Secretary BOUTWELL would increase the weekly amounts of both his sales of Gold and purchases of Bonds, and this, too, in order to facilitate the successful opening of the business of negotiating the new Funding Loan, which could not fail to derive benefit from the appreciation of the old National Loans in the open market. In State Bonds the dealings of the week have been moderate in amount, with the chief fluctuations in the new South Carolina Sixes, on which the extremes were 59½ and 57, and the closing price 57½. The Railway Mortgages were in the main strong, and in the instance of Six ₽ cent. Gold Loans of the Pacific Railroad, decidedly buoyant. Central Pacific Sixes advanced to 95½@96, and were in quite active investment demand, stimulated as well by the reported admission on Thursday of the bonds to the regular dealings at the London Stock Exchange, as by the Washington advices of the action of the appropriate Senate Committees on the issues pending between the Government and the great Pacific Railways, which strengthened the belief that the final ruling would be in favor of the Roads. The admission to the London Stock Exchange of this Loan, after a most rigid and searching investigation of the affairs of the Central Pacific Railway Company, was interpreted as eminently complimentary to the management and credit of the Road. Union Pacific Sixes opened tamely at 81½, and left off firmly at 83½. The Six ₽ cent. First Mortgage gold bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, though not formally before the public since the commencement of the Franco-Prussian war, have been recently sought after to such an extent as, in view of the prevailing cheapness of Money, and the growing call for safe and profitable forms of investment, yielding a liberal fixed and certain income to investors, to induce the management of the Company to authorize Messrs. FISK & HATCH, the financial agents, to again offer an additional portion of the Loan at the original price of 90 ₽ cent. and accrued interest. The sale of the first portion, marketed through the earlier half of 1870, yielded enough money to meet all the requirements of the Company, including all the large construction claims, up to March or April of the current year. And now with 227 miles of the road, or from Richmond to the White Sulphur Springs, completed, equipped, and in productive running order, and with the remaining 200 miles in process of construction, to perfect the direct connection of the James with the Ohio River, the Company feel justified, by the progress and experience of the past year, in the calculation that by the middle of 1872 the entire road will be completed and in thorough working order, with trains running through from its extreme eastern to its extreme western limits, thus bringing the great valley of the Ohio, with its immense agricultural, commercial and industrial resources and wealth, in immediate connection with the Atlantic coast, and giving to the products of that vast region of country a new, indispensable, and advantageous outlet to all the principal markets, not only of our own sea-board, but of Europe and the West Indies, with the waters of the Chesapeake Bay affording unsurpassed facilities for distribution. The loan is secured by a first mortgage on all the property of the Company, which will include the completed road through from Richmond to the Ohio, with its equipments, franchises, &c., of an estimated value of at least thirty million dollars. The finished portion of the road and the actual work done on the portion yet in process of construction are deemed greater in value than the aggregate amount of the contemplated and determined issue of the Loan, thus giving ample protection to the interests of the creditors of the enterprise, which is under a capable and responsible management, favorably known to the business community.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Feb. 26.
American Gold	111¼@111¾@111¼@111¾	115¾
Old U. S. 5s. 1862	112@111¾@112¾	114¾
Consolidated 5-20s	110¾@111¼@111	112¾
U. S. 5 ₽ Cents. 10-40s	110¾@111¼	111
N. Y. Cen. & Hudson	94¾@94¾@95¾	96¾
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. Scrip	90¾@90¾@91¾	94¾
Rock Island	107¾@107¾@107@109	120¾
Lake Shore	94¾@95@96¾@96¾	87
N. W.	76@76¾@75¾@77¾@76¾@77¾@77¾	70¾
Reading	99¾@98¾@99¾	98
N. W. Pref.	86¾@86¾@86¾@87¾@87¾	87¾
Ohio and Mississippi	35¾@36@35¾@37¾	30
Pacific Mail	44¾@43¾@46¾@45¾	39¾
St. Paul Preferred	75@74¾@75¾@75¾	76¾
St. Paul Common	53¾@52¾@54@53¾	63
New Tennessee 6s	64¾@64¾@64¾	46¾
New South Carolina 6s	59¾@57@57¾	
Toledo and Wabash	52@53@52¾@54¾	
Central Pacific Bonds	94¾@96	95¾
Union Pacific Bonds	81¾@83¾	
Western Union Tel	47¾@50¾@49¾@51¾	34¾
Erie	22¾@21¾@22	25
Union Pacific Stock	21¾@22¾@21¾@25@24¾	

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of the City, for the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 25, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York offices of the United States Treasury, at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$3,093,479
Decrease in Specie	1,145,289
Increase in other Legal Tenders	811,769
Increase in Deposits	1,338,783
Decrease in Circulation	17,396

	Feb. 26, '70.	Feb. 25, '71.	Feb. 18, '71.
National Capital	$72,808,600	$73,235,000	$73,235,000
Local Capital	11,872,148	13,335,800	13,335,800
Total	$84,680,748	$86,570,800	$86,570,800
Loans	268,485,642	278,095,999	275,002,520
Gold and Gold notes	35,694,289	23,562,048	24,707,337
Other Legal Tenders	53,771,924	57,178,408	56,366,640
Deposits	211,132,943	217,629,116	216,290,333
Circulation	33,820,905	31,720,445	31,737,841
In Sub-Treasury	83,495,061	72,511,836	73,302,980

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in the point of lawful money security to the previous statement. The Banks owe:

	Feb. 18, '71.	Feb. 25, '71.	Feb. 26, '70.
On deposit	$216,290,333	$217,629,116	$211,132,943
Circulation	31,737,841	31,720,445	33,820,905
Total	$248,028,174	$249,349,561	$244,953,848
25 ₽ cent. would be	62,007,043	62,337,390	61,238,462
They hold:			
In Gold and Greenbacks	81,073,977	80,740,456	89,466,113
Excess	$19,066,934	$18,403,066	$28,227,651
Rate for money	5@6 ₽ ct.	3@5 ₽ ct.	5@6 ₽ ct.

The Import Entries of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, during the past week, have not yet been reported by the Custom-house officials, and we are without the usual figures which would enable us to bring our foreign trade comparisons down to date. We present our customary weekly statements, revised to the time of publication, leaving blanks for the delayed returns.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return, in our last paper, amount to —— against the total entries of $6,085,136 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,658,414 against $3,208,786 same week last year. The export of Specie, $690,048, against $521,782, same week last year. The Customs of the week are $3,625,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 20,115 bales.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to Jan. 1, and since semi-official, from the Custom-house:

July	$24,610,215	Jan. 14	$5,840,792
August	29,829,299	Jan. 21	5,590,584
September	26,903,268	Jan. 28	9,705,704
October	22,442,471	Feb. 4	4,651,976
November	25,383,162	Feb. 11	7,622,798
December	22,468,108	Feb. 18	7,005,147
Jan. 7	3,541,829	Feb. 25	
Total since July 1			$195,396,203
Against same date 1870			173,156,730
Increase since July 1			$22,239,473

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, 1870, is as follows:

July	$16,717,873	Jan. 11	$4,774,187
August	13,892,580	Jan. 18	4,607,757
September	16,062,466	Jan. 25	5,134,499
October	16,659,404	Feb. 1	2,636,581
November	24,912,352	Feb. 8	4,727,384
December	19,840,326	Feb. 15	4,281,530
Jan. 4	4,187,739	Feb. 22	4,658,414
Total since July 1			$143,124,044
Against same date 1870			135,687,742
Increase since July 1			$7,436,302

Gold, Feb. 25, 1871, 111¼ ₽ cent.
Gold, Feb. 26, 1870, 115¾ ₽ cent.

The exports of gold and silver of all descriptions from New-York since July 1, 1870, are as follows:

July	$16,922,451	Jan. 14	$495,378
August	10,087,040	Jan. 21	307,363
September	4,618,850	Jan. 28	197,089
October	2,416,356	Feb. 4	1,422,699
November	4,896,257	Feb. 11	995,152
December	1,960,879	Feb. 18	1,170,554
Jan. 7	481,997	Feb. 25	690,048
Total since July 1			$47,383,708
Against same date 1870			21,529,200
Increase since July 1			25,854,508

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
July	$11,139,760	July	$17,494,731
August	15,645,267	August	2,221,753
September	14,704,034	September	3,988,005
October	11,724,402	October	2,112,636
November	9,576,224	November	14,025,558
December	8,992,817	December	3,568,741
January	12,326,929	January	16,666,108
Feb. 4	2,022,702	Feb. 4	626,146
Feb. 11	2,780,087	Feb. 11	825,177
Feb. 18	3,175,476	Feb. 18	553,169
Feb. 25	3,625,000	Feb. 25	1,635,000
Total, 1871	$94,721,608	Total, 1871	$63,717,024
Total, 1870	86,271,303	Total, 1870	64,343,737

Money closed with unusual ease, on a very free offering, on bank and private account. The prevailing call loan rates were 3@4 ₽ cent., with time engagements reported, extending from two to six and nine months, on the pledge of the Public Funds and the more substantial Railway stocks, at from 5@7 ₽ cent. per annum. The wants of borrowers were promptly provided for throughout the day on this basis, and large balances were said to have been carried over, which lenders were unable to place at even the low current figures. The discount business was fairly active, all credits grading up to prime meeting with a ready market at 6@7 ₽ cent. per annum. The City Banks, in their weekly returns, show a gain of $811,769 in their legal-tender reserve, with an addition of $1,338,783 to their deposit line, while the specie item exhibits a falling off of $1,145,289. The loan and discount averages have been increased $3,093,479, and the circulation has been reduced $17,396. The Bank Exchanges were $75,286,095 on Saturday, and $399,559,017 for the week of five business days, giving a daily average of $79,911,303. The United States Sub-Treasury closed the week with a Currency reserve of $7,496,156, against $9,919,967 the preceding Saturday; and a Coin balance of $65,015,680, against $63,383,013 on the 18th inst. The Customs yielded $3,625,000 for the week, or equal to $725,000 for each business day, indicating an active distributing movement in the line of foreign imports. The Government office disbursed $1,325,000 on account of the March interest on the Ten-forty Loan, the payment of which, without rebate, was commenced on Friday, under instructions from Secretary BOUTWELL. The Gold speculation though comparatively tame was firm as to price, having been on the basis of 111¼@111⅜, with most of the reported transactions at 111¼, which was the final quotation. The Gold Exchange Bank clearances were $20,575,000. The specie shipments of Saturday were $463,083, and of the week $690,048. Included in Saturday's outflow were $411,062 in silver bars. The Foreign Exchanges closed dull, but steady on the basis of 109½@109¾ for prime sixty-day bills on London.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 25.

Gold receipts	$738,744 06
Gold payments	1,235,293 04
Gold balance	65,015,680 03
Currency receipts	133,098 26
Currency payments	586,523 23
Currency balance	7,496,156 29
Customs	571,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	1,170,000 00

The following is a statement of the week's exports of Specie from this port:

Feb. 20—Steamer Henry Chauncey, Aspinwall—American silver	$1,212 50
Feb. 20—Schr. Hattie E. Smith, Baracoa—American silver	1,000 00
American gold	2,000 00
Feb. 21—Steamer South America, St. Thomas—American gold	15,000 00
Feb. 21—Steamer Colorado, London—Gold bars	30,000 00
Feb. 21—Steamer Colorado, Liverpool—Silver bars	146,422 00
Feb. 22—Steamer Calabria, Liverpool—American gold	5,000 00
Feb. 23—Steamer Missouri, Havana—American gold	50 00
American silver	2,880 00
Feb. 24—Brig Annie Ingram, Maracaibo—American gold	22,600 00
Feb. 25—Steamer Main, Southampton—Silver bars	129,462 00
Feb. 25—Steamer City of Brooklyn, Liverpool—Silver bars	281,600 00
Foreign gold	41,021 30
Gold bars	9,200 00
American gold	2,000 00
Total for the week	$690,047 80

The Exports (exclusive of specie) from the Port of New-York to foreign ports for the week ending Feb. 21, 1871, were to the currency value of $4,658,414.

The Public Funds were again quoted a fraction higher on a fairly active demand for investment account—banks, banking institutions and private money lenders having been pretty free buyers at the going rates. The offerings of bonds were moderate, and the final dealings showed a firm and buoyant temper. State bonds were without animation, or material change as to values on the general list. South Carolina new Sixes were exceptionally active and variable, closing with an upward tendency. The Railway Mortgages were in more general request and on the advance. Central Pacific Sixes were quoted up to 95¾@96, at which a ready sale was reported for the bonds, partly to purchasers on foreign account. Union Pacific Sixes closed at 83¾@83⅞; the Land Grant Bonds of the same road, 73@74¼, and the Income Bonds at 75@76. The Railway and Miscellaneous Share list attracted increased attention, and the dealings, which were on a more liberal scale, and well distributed, indicated a higher range of prices on all the active stocks. Rock Island, Ohio and Mississippi, Lake Shore, Wabash, North-western, New-York Central and Hudson, Cleveland and Pittsburg, and Union Pacific, were the favorites in the Railway movement; and Western Union Telegraph, Quicksilver, Pacific Mail, and Mariposa Preferred, in the Miscellaneous line. Western Union Telegraph closed at 51¾, as against 50¾ on Friday. The general market left off quite briskly, with a buoyant look, on the basis of our quotations:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 25.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	111¼	111¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¼	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	110¾	111
American Gold	111¼	111¼
Bills on London 60 days	109¾	109¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	64¾	64¾
New-York Central and Hudson	95¾	95¾
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	91¾	91¾
Reading Railroad	99	99¾
Chicago and Rock Island	108	109
North-west Common	77	77¾
North-west Preferred	87¾	87¾
Pacific Mail	45¾	46¾
St. Paul Preferred	74¾	75
St. Paul Common	53¾	53¾
Lake Shore	95¾	96¾
Ohio and Mississippi	36¾	37¾
Toledo and Wabash	54¾	54¾
Western Telegraph	50¾	51¾
Erie	22	22
St. Joseph Common	88	88¾
Union Pacific	23¾	24¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₽ ct. reg., '81	114¾	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	111
6 ₽ ct. coup., '81	114¾	5-20 coup., '67	111
5-20 reg., '62	112	5-20 coup., '68	111¼
5-20 coup., '62	112¾	10-40 reg.	108¾
5-20 coup., '64	112	10-40 coup.	111¼
5-20 coup., '65	112	6s, currency	113¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	64¾	Ark. 6s, Funded	57¾
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	64	Ohio 6s, '81	101¾
Va. 6s, old	66	Ohio 6s, '86	101¾
Va. 6s, new bonds	60¾	Ky. 6s	99
Va. 6s, reg., old	51¾	Ill. Canal bonds, '70	110
Ga. 6s	82	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Ga. 7s, new bonds	90	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
Ga. 7s, indorsed	85	Ill. War Loan	100
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	93¾	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
N. C. 6s, old	48¾	Ind 5s	100
N. C. Funding Act, '66	29	Mich. 6s, '73	98
N. C. Funding Act, '68	30	Mich. 6s, '78	98
N. C. New Bonds	27¾	Mich. 6s, '83	98
N. C. Special Tax	21¾	Mich. 7s, '78	100
S. C. 6s	70	N. Y. Reg. Bty. Ln.	108¾
S. C., Jan. & July	57¾	N. Y. Coup. Bty. Ln.	108¾
Mo. 6s	91¾	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	105
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss.	90¾	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	105
La. 6s	69	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	104¾
La., new bonds	61¾	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	104¾
La. 8s, Lev. bonds	85	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	104¾
La. 7s, Penitentiary	74¾	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	104¾
Cal. 7s	109	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100
Conn. 6s	101	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100
R. I. 6s	101	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	100
Ala. 8s	99¾		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92	Gt. W. 2d, '93	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	90	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	90	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n.	90	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	99¾	Gal. & Chi. 2d	94
Erie 1st Ex.	101	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	98¾
Erie 7s 2d Ind., '79	95¾	Morris & Essex 1st	102¾
Erie 7s 3d Ind., '83	95¾	Morris & Essex 2d	94¾
Erie 7s 4th Ind., '80	84¾	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	99
B., N.Y. & E. 1st, '77	89	N. J. Cen. New Bds.	100¾
H. R. 7s 3d M. S.F., '75	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	102
Harlem 1st	101¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	96¾
Har. Con. M. & S. F.	87¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	94
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	118	P., F.W.&C. 8 ₽ c. E. bs	105
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₽ c. 1st	109¾	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	97
Mich. So. 7 ₽ ct. 2d	97	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	101
M.S.& N.I.S. F. 7 ₽ c.	100¾	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	96¾
Pac. R. 7s guar. by Mo.	96	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	90¾
Cen. Pac. Bds.	95¾	Chi. & Alt. 1st	101
Un. Pac. 1st Bds.	83¾	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	94¾
Un. Pac. Ld. G. 7s	73¾	Ohio & Miss. 1st	98
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	76¾	Ohio & Miss. Con.	87
Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ ct., '75	107	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	94
Alt. & T. H. 1st	95	Peninsula R. Bds.	90
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	84¾	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st	89¾
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	74	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	102¾
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95¾	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	98
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	95¾	Mil. & St. P. 1st	93
Chi. & N. W. 1st	92¾	M. & St. P. 1st & I. M. D.	87¾
C. & N. W. C. 7 ₽ c. C.	87	Mil. & St. P. 2d	85
Lack. & West. Bds.	99	Chi. & Mil. 1st	92¾
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	100	Joliet & Chi. 1st	105
Tol. & W. 1st Ex.	92¾	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	84¾
Tol. & W. 1st St. L. Div.	80¾	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	61
Tol. & W. 2d	87	Tol., P. & War., E. D.	83
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	79	Tol., P. & War., W. D.	82
Tol. & W. Cons. Conv.	81¾	Tol., P. & War. 2d	70
Han. & Naples 1st	81	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Gt. W. 1st, '68	102	Ced. F. & Minn. 1st	80
Gt. W. 1st, '88	87¾		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	134	Market	120
Manhattan	150	Nassau	108
Merchants'	113	Corn Exchange	125
Mechanics'	136	Continental	93¾
America	144	Importers' & Traders'	160
City	225	Park	155
Phenix	108	Manuf's & Mercht's	99¾
Tradesmen's	147	Central National	102¾
Butchers' & Drovers'	145	Fourth National	108
National	118	Ninth National	110
Merchants' Exchange	101	Tenth National	120
Leather Manuf's	200	Gold Exchange	70
Seventh Ward	107	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	97
State of New-York	112¾	Del. & Hud. Canal	116
Commerce	118	Canton Co., Baltimore	74¾
Mechanics' B'k'g As.	115	Consol'd Coal of Md.	22
Broadway	230	Cumberl'd Coal & I'n.	30
Ocean	90	Quicksilver Min. Co.	14
Mercantile	124	Quicksilver Min. Pref.	17¾
American Exchange	114¾	Mariposa Min. Co.	5¾
Chatham	150	Mariposa Min. Pref.	9¾
Bank of the Republic	111	Boston Water Power	26
Bank of N. America	101	Adams Express	66¾
Hanover	101	Wells-Fargo Ex.	39¾
Metropolitan	130	Wells-Fargo Ex. Sc.	1¾
People's	140	Am. M. U. Express	45¾
Grocers'	116	United States Ex.	49
East River	113	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	46¾

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ A CHOICE SECURITY.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds.

A very large full paid up stock subscription.

$100, $500 AND $1,000 BONDS, COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The new trunk line from New-York City to the North and West, between the New-York Central and Erie Railways, and many miles shorter than either from New-York to Buffalo.

Two hundred and twenty miles of finished road already in existence, cost twice the amount of bonds issued; may fairly be called the best character of real estate loan; title perfect and value constantly enhancing; issue of bonds positively limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road. A very small loan per mile, highly thought of by bankers, and we believe a security of the highest grade. The road is earning largely. Is a better investment than money in a savings bank. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Bankers,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Chartered by the State. Paid up capital, $1,000,000. Deposits over $5,000,000. This Company has removed to its new and very spacious banking-rooms, at Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway, corner of Warren-street. While, by its charter, it cannot discount business paper, its large means enables it at all times to accommodate its customers with money to any reasonable extent upon first-class securities. It has fitted up separate and commodious rooms for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen, and invites all parties who desire interest upon money, subject to check at sight, and a thoroughly safe and convenient depository, to call and examine the advantages it offers.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

☞ THE INTEREST DUE 1ST OF MARCH on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad, indorsed by the State of Alabama, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the banking-house of HENRY CLEWS, No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ TO BROKERS.—Wanted, a position as bookkeeper or cashier in a stock or gold house, by a young man thoroughly posted in the business; best of references given. Address W. L. J., Box No. 5,251 Post-office.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last has been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	12	Horns, No.	1,072
Broom-corn, bales	132	Hides, No.	345
Beeswax, pks.	12	Hides, bdls.	449
Cotton, bales	3,809	Leather, sides	6,889
Copper, bbls.	14	Oil-meal, bags	200
Dried Fruits, pks.	228	Pea-nuts, bags	281
Eggs, bbls.	999	Pork, bbls.	900
Flour, bbls.	8,367	Cut-meats, pks.	721
Wheat, bushels	4,300	Lard, tcs.	1,527
Corn, bushels	41,200	Beef, tcs. & bbls.	1,873
Oats, bushels	7,180	Butter, pks.	1,458
Grass-seed, bushels	1,456	Cheese, boxes	573
Beans, bushels	2,196	Grease, pks.	173
Flax-seed, bushels	4	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,145
Peas, bushels	204	Tallow, pks.	151
Corn-meal, bbls.	325	Stearine, pks.	47
Corn-meal, bags	1,400	Tobacco, hhds.	123
Buckwheat, bags	60	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	171
B. E. Peas, bags	10	Whisky, bbls.	609
Hops, bales	54	Wool, bales	18

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *England*, for Liverpool—134 cases Tobacco, 16 sacks Garden-seed, 20 hhds. Tallow, 14,400 bushels Corn, 1,871 bales Cotton, 131 tcs. Lard, 155 boxes Bacon, 41 bbls. Tongues, 120 tcs. Beef, 38 casks Sperm-oil.

By the steamer *City of Brooklyn*, for Liverpool—42 Sewing-machines, 4,261 boxes Cheese, 1,097 bales Cotton, 5 bales Skins, 999 bags Clover-seed, 1,414 pkgs. Butter, 46 pkgs. Game, 400 tcs. Beef, 544 tcs. Lard, 60 pkgs. Lard, 202 bales Hops, 19 pkgs. Drugs, 107 bbls. Tallow, 50 cases Guns.

By the bark *Excelsior*, for Liverpool—500 tcs. Beef, 823 boxes Bacon, 974 boxes Cheese, 1,200 Oars, 7 hhds. Tobacco, 235 cases Machinery, 248 Poles, 120 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 223 pkgs. Drugs.

By the bark *Aphrodite*, for Liverpool—204 bales Cotton, 87 hhds. Tobacco, 2,340 tcs. Lard, 38 hhds. Tallow, 100 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 1,174 bbls. Pork, 12 casks Whale-foots.

By the bark *Kong Oscar*, for Liverpool—830 bales Cotton.

By the steamer *Australia*, for Glasgow—1,420 bbls. Flour, 373 boxes Bacon, 82 hhds. Tobacco, 18 cs. sewing-machines, 97 tierces Beef, 190 bbls. Pork, 106 bbls. Tallow, 50 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, 86 bales Cotton, 39 bales Hog-hair, 50 boxes Shoulders, 438 boxes Cheese, 1,525 tcs. Lard, 503 bags Clover-seed, 27 casks Foots, 17,600 bushels Corn, 300 boxes Prepared Corn, 2,247 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Mermaid*, for Bristol—3,708 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Liburna*, for Cork and orders—2,353 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark *Hunter*, for Queenstown and orders—3,812 bbls. Flour.

By the ship *John Bertram*, for Havre—4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 180 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 7,200 Staves.

By the steamer *Main*, for Bremen—1,049 bales Cotton, 800 bags Clover-seed, 300 tcs. Lard, 147 hhds. Tobacco, 36 tcs. Grease, 330 boxes Extract Dye-wood, 500 bbls. Syrup, 500 boxes Extract, 10 bbls. Potash, 215 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 53 bales Tobacco, 27 pkgs. Skins.

By the bark *Midas*, for Havre—10,246 bbls. Flour.

By the brig *Kildare*, for Gibraltar—1,080 cs. Refined Petroleum, 46 bales Cotton, 150 bbls. Flour, 122 hhds. Tobacco, 10,200 Staves.

By the brig *S. P. Smith*, for Cadiz—1,208 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark *Grace Pelle*, for Lisbon—15,511 bushels Wheat, 2,400 Staves.

By the brig *Iconia*, for Trieste—200 bales Cotton, 1,274 bbls. Resin.

ASHES—Have been quiet at $6 75@$7 25 for Pots, and $8 50@$9 25 for Pearls, ₽ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been quite freely purchased at a shade firmer prices; sales have been reported, since our last, of 15,427 bags, including in this market 7,239 bags by the steamer *Donati*, 1,000 bags by the *North America*, 888 bags by the *Johana*, to arrive, and 300 bags by the *South America*, on private terms; and at New-Orleans, 5,600 bags by the *Fyen*, at 11¾c., gold, ₽ lb. Other kinds have been inactive at unaltered rates. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14¼c.@15¼c.; Rio, 10c.@14c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15¼c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12c.@14¼c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13¼c.@16c.; Manila, 14c.@16c.; Mexican, 13c.@14c.; Savanilla, 13¼c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c.@10¼c., gold, ₽ lb.

COTTON—Has been in less request at essentially unaltered prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,194 bales for early delivery, (of which 500 bales were to arrive,) including 1,402 bales to shippers, 750 bales to spinners, and 42 bales to speculators. Also, 7,500 bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for February, 100 bales at 14 7-16c.; March, 200 bales at 14¼c., 100 bales at 14 9-16c.; April, 500 bales at 14 11-16c., 100 bales at 14¾c.; May, 200 bales at 14¾c.; July, 200 bales at 15¼c. And today, for February, 400 bales at 14 7-16c.; March, 100 bales at 14 7-16c., four days' delivery; 2,700 bales at 14¼c., 200 bales at 14 9-16c.; April, 200 bales at 14¾c.; 200 bales April at 15¼c., 200 bales March at 14¼c., together; May, 800 bales at 14¾c., 600 bales at 14 13-16c.; June, 500 bales at 15c.; July, 200 bales at 15¼c.; free on board Galveston, 300 bales, private terms. Exchanges—5-16c. paid to exchange 500 bales March for 500 bales May; ¾c. paid to exchange 100 bales March for 100 bales May. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries were: March, 14.50c.; April, 14.69c.; May, 14.77c.; February sold at 14 7-16c.; June sold at 15c.; July sold at 15¼c. The receipts of Cotton at this port, today, were 3,809 bales, including 1,880 bales per rail, 273 bales from Galveston, 1,656 bales from Norfolk.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	13	13¼
Good Ordinary	13¾	14	14¼	14¼
Low Middling	14¾	14¾	15	15¼
Middling	15¼	15¼	15¾	15¾
Good Middling	16¼	16¾	16¾	17

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	20,115
Receipts last week	25,155
Receipts the preceding week	30,097
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	692,893
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	789,243
Receipts preceding year	538,429
Exports since our last	5,390
Exports since Sept. 1	269,807
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,042
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	222,507
Estimated stock here	106,000

The following table shows the receipts of Cotton at the shipping ports and the exports thence for the several weeks since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the last two seasons:

Bales for the week ending	—1868-69.— Receipts.	Exports.	—1869-70.— Receipts.	Exports.	—1870-71.— Receipts.	Exports.
Sept. 3	4,150	2,560	3,433	1,367	6,719	7,734
Sept. 11	11,383	1,375	11,206	1,258	10,781	4,042
Sept. 18	19,673	2,081	26,306	1,333	17,648	3,644
Sept. 25	20,311	4,702	43,311	4,979	36,714	7,288
Oct. 2	34,700	8,274	54,628	9,813	51,105	7,567
Oct. 9	44,066	16,846	59,320	25,506	65,807	14,744
Oct. 16	52,522	10,647	67,585	34,916	73,084	29,464
Oct. 23	57,903	14,597	77,383	35,953	82,292	41,807
Oct. 30	66,471	30,101	78,318	51,209	83,264	40,499
Nov. 6	74,256	30,159	95,256	35,989	107,929	72,935
Nov. 13	73,360	45,272	93,645	55,858	134,263	54,532
Nov. 20	72,648	48,233	80,036	46,800	125,449	88,029
Nov. 27	74,849	51,340	86,239	69,727	121,438	82,251
Dec. 4	89,923	64,010	99,767	73,879	138,576	72,641
Dec. 11	86,744	47,573	96,489	62,040	151,276	102,530
Dec. 18	80,012	51,424	119,010	64,801	157,078	102,279
Dec. 25	79,898	42,276	113,519	69,394	130,385	97,558
Jan. 1	85,449	71,173	109,577	58,927	128,675	77,108
Jan. 8	74,765	41,860	101,330	47,417	127,958	89,912
Jan. 15	72,256	37,445	88,743	42,431	132,102	98,082
Jan. 22	80,783	33,109	95,399	50,625	144,501	121,593
Jan. 29	85,905	22,730	100,208	85,915	150,800	105,823
Feb. 5	64,858	21,377	108,739	58,559	155,113	73,406
Feb. 12	66,799	34,985	97,568	71,549	162,168	90,553
Feb. 19	73,432	60,420	94,624	62,768	140,553	78,114
Feb. 26	55,009	58,053	80,747	71,507	138,741	132,108

Messrs. EASTON & Co. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	62,780	286,488	40,543	18,594
Mobile	16,720	80,924	12,284	1,300
Galveston	9,334	57,215	13,707	1,410
Florida	870	....	....	....
Savannah	18,490	95,839	19,116	7,631
Charleston	7,230	32,940	6,020	240
New-York	16,805	108,982	17,950	1,502
Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore	6,512	61,481	1011	....
Total this week	138,741	723,939	102,031	30,677
Previously reported	2,648,805	....	1,296,553	277,149
Total since Sept. 1, 1870	2,787,546	723,939	1,398,584	307,826
Same time last year	2,079,062	531,049	800,393	292,775

Stocks in the Interior Towns, Feb. 24.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	22,655	25,010
Columbus, Ga.	12,485	13,527
Macon, Ga.	15,137	16,587
Selma, Ala.	8,860	7,765
Montgomery, Ala.	9,405	13,031
Memphis, Tenn.	41,224	22,343
Nashville, Tenn.	8,434	5,285
Total	118,170	103,548

Statistical Position.

	1871.	1870.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool	764,000	210,940	282,080
Afloat from India	120,000	76,200	108,000
Afloat from America	250,000	249,000	145,000
Stock in London	77,000	81,705	108,120
Afloat for London	34,600	28,100	56,000
Stock in Havre	44,330	70,020	50,761
Afloat for Havre	1,530	42,173	36,219
Stock in Bremen	3,460	6,066	5,270
Afloat for Bremen	27,935	22,029	18,299
Stock in United States ports	723,939	531,049	384,559
Stock in the interior towns	118,170	103,548	93,130
Total	2,204,254	1,521,435	1,287,838
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1870	....	682,919	
Excess compared with 1869	....		916,716
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	105,000	48,000	73,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	7¾d.	11¾d.@11¾d.	12¾d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	15¾c.	24c.	29¾c.
Price of gold	111¾	115¾	132¾

Distribution of Receipts.

	1870.	1871.
Stock Aug. 31	10,911	75,949
Received since	2,079,062	2,787,546
Total	2,089,973	2,863,495
Exported	1,193,168	1,706,710
Present stock	531,049	723,939
Balance to spinners	365,756	432,846

The excess in receipts is now 708,484 bales, and the excess in visible supply is 682,919. Supposing the overland shipments to be the same as last year, and the receipts for the balance of the season no larger than last year, the crop would be 3,825,000. Of the probability of the course of receipts we have nothing to say. The following is the percentage of increased receipts at each port: New-Orleans, 17.28; Mobile, 30.09; Galveston, .0247; Florida, 39.30; Savannah, 53.23; Charleston, 46.95; New-York, 75.83; Boston, &c., 49.25; total, 34.08. If the same percentage holds good for the balance of the season, the result would be 4,150,000.

Bombay Shipments — By Special Telegrams from Finlay, Muir & Co.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Exports to Great Britain, Feb. 11 to Feb. 17, inclusive	11,000	13,717
Exports to Continent, Feb. 11 to Feb. 17, inclusive	4,000	5,350
Previously reported exported to Great Britain	59,000	41,251
Previously reported exported to Continent	12,000	8,822
Total to Great Britain	70,000	54,968
Total to Continent	16,000	14,172
Excess to Great Britain	15,032	
Excess to Continent	1,828	

FLOUR AND MEAL—An active call has been noted for most kinds of State and Western Flour at an improvement of 5c.@15c. ₽ bbl. The demand has been quite general, but has been most satisfactory for shipping extras, which have been offered much less freely. The tendency at the close was in favor of sellers. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,650 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6 25; very inferior to very good Extra State, at $6 65@$7; very good to fancy, $7@$7 50; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 50@$6 90; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 75@$7 05, ₽ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₽ bbl.	$4 65@$5 75
Sour Flour	4 40@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	5 50@ 6 25
Extra State	6 65@ 7 30
Extra City shipping brands	6 90@ 7 30
Extra Genesee	7 35@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 75@ 7 05
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 05@ 9 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 60@ 6 90
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 95@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 05@10 25

Southern Flour has been in better request at advancing prices; sales reported since our last of 1,650 bbls., in lots, at $6 45@$7 25 for poor to good, and $7 25@$9 75 for good to choice Extra, ₽ bbl. Rye Flour has been in good request, and quoted at $4 80@$6 10 for very inferior to very choice, ₽ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Corn-meal has been in fair demand at $3 60@$4 for Yellow and White Western; $3 70@$4 for Jersey; $4 50@$4 60 for Southern, and $4 60@$4 75 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl.; sales, 509 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been quiet, since our last, at $2 70@$3 10 ₽ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$6 45@$7 25
Southern Flour, good to very fancy extra	7 25@ 9 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 80@ 6 10
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 60@ 4 75
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 00@22 00

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been quite active and decidedly stronger as to price, with very moderate offerings of prime stock noted. The demand has been mainly for shipment. There has been some speculative inquiry. Further livelier milling call has been reported. The dealings have been mostly in new crop Spring at from $1 52½@$1 54 for fair to prime No. 2, in store; $1 55@$1 56¼ for fair to choice do., afloat; and $1 55 for No. 1, in store; also in old and mixed old and new Spring at from $1 40@$1 45, chiefly at $1 45, and in Amber Western, (Winter,) in store, at $1 63, ₽ bushel. The movements in other kinds have been in a jobbing way, within our range. The general market closed quite firm, with prime new crop No. 2 Milwaukee quoted at $1 53½ bid, in store, and $1 54@$1 55 asked. The favorable foreign advices served to strengthen values. The leading holders were seemingly indifferent about placing prime samples at the ruling figures. Grades off strictly prime were in pretty fair supply, and available at the current rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 118,500 bushels in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 65@$1 [illegible]; Red and Amber Western at $1 57@$1 65, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 63 in store; No. 1 Spring, $1 55, in store; No. 2 Spring, $1 52½@$1 56¼, in store and afloat; Old and Mixed Spring at $1 40@$1 45; White Genesee at $1 75@$1 90; Red and Amber State at $1 57@$1 65; New Red Amber and Southern at $1 57@$1 65; White Southern at $1 75@$1 92½, ₽ bushel. Corn has been in good request, and quoted generally firm. The export call has been fair. At the close the market showed rather less buoyancy. Sales have been reported since our last of 84,500 bushels at 82½c.@85c. for new Mixed Western, closing at about 84½c. for prime samples; 82c.@85c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 84c.@83c. for White do.; 80c.@82c. for odd lots, from track, in poor condition, ₽ bushel. Rye has been in very moderate demand at $1 10@$1 12 for good to prime Western, and $1 10@$1 15 for State, ₽ bushel. Barley has been in fair demand and quoted firm at $1 12@$1 20 for fair to very choice Canada West, $1 05@$1 10 for Western, and $1@$1 02½ for State; sales, 25,500 bushels. Oats have been in brisk request, largely on speculative account, at a shade stronger and quite buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 136,500 bushels at 65c.@70c., as the extremes, for inferior to prime new Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 65½c.@66¼c., in store, for Mixed Western; 68c. for prime do., afloat; 67c.@68¼c. for State; 68c.@70c. for White Ohio, chiefly at 69c., in store, and 60c.@60¼c. for old Western, in store, ₽ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 14,400 bushels Corn for Liverpool; 1,420 bbls. Flour and 17,600 bushels Corn for Glasgow; 3,812 bbls. Flour for Queenstown and orders; 10,246 bbls. Flour for Havre; 15,511 bushels Wheat for Lisbon; and 150 bbls. Flour for Gibraltar. The week's export clearances for European ports embrace 34,128 bbls. Flour, 147,049 bushels Wheat, and 128,133 bushels Corn.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in moderate request at $1 20 for Shipping, and $1 25@$1 45 for local use, ₽ 100 lbs. Straw has been selling in lots at 85c.@$1 00 for Short and Long, ₽ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 35,239 Hides and 150 bales do.; sales, 56,970 Hides and 50 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 16,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@22½ lbs., 24c.@24¼c., gold, selected; 1,600 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 10@11 lbs., private terms; 350 Dry Buenos Ayres Seconds, 21½ lbs., private terms; 12,000 Dry Montevideo, (to arrive,) 21½ lbs., 23¼c., gold, selected; 1,900 Dry Montevideo Kips, 10@12 lbs., 20c., gold, selected; 4,750 Dry Central American, 18@20 lbs., 19¼c.@20¼c., gold, as they run; 5,800 Dry Bogota, 20 lbs., private terms; 3,350 Dry San Juan, 20@23 lbs., 18¾c., gold, as they run; 600 Dry Truxillo, 17 lbs., 18c., gold, as they run; 900 Dry West India, 24 lbs., private terms; 250 Dry Mexican Kips, 10 lbs., private terms; 1,800 Dry Red River, 21 lbs., 20¼c., currency, as they run; 1,650 Dry Texas, 23@24 lbs., 20¼c., currency, as they run; 3,600 Wet-salted Texas, (part to arrive,) 50@70 lbs., 11¼c.@12¼c., currency, as they run; 420 Wet-salted Rio Grande Horse, 24 lbs., private terms; 2,100 Wet-salted City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 10¼c.@10¾c., currency, selected; 50 bales Manila Buffalo, 28 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand is 132,650 Hides and 800 bales, (same time last year 28,400 Hides and 25 bales,) as follows: 55,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, 18,700 Dry Rio Grande, 9,200 Dry Sierra Leone, 15,000 Dry Minas, 6,550 Dry Central American, 1,400 Dry Caraccas, 600 Dry Truxillo, 2,600 Dry and Salted West India, 6,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 5,600 Dry and Salted Bogota and Savanilla, 4,600 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 700 Wet-salted California, 7,200 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow from Europe, 600 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 200 bales Penang and Manila Buffalo.

HEMP—Further sales have been made of 1,150 bales low grade Manila at something off, 10c., gold; and 375 bales Jute Butts at 4¼c., currency, ₽ lb.

HOPS—The demand has been moderate for desirable lots within the range of from 5c.@12c. for crop of 1870, and 1c.@6c. for older growths, ₽ lb. Receipts, 54 bales; exports, 202 bales.

LEATHER—The main call has been for Hemlock-tanned Sole, and for Rough Leather, at our quotations: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28¼c.@29¼c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 28¼c.@29¼c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 27c.@27¼c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27¼c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@28¼c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27¼c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@25¼c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Rough, 29c.@31c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@36c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@40c.; Union Cropped, Light, 33c.@38c.; Union Bellies, 17c.@20c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 32c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Southern, all weights, 27c.@30c., ₽ lb.

MOLASSES—The market has been quoted steady, but has been without activity. Sales have been reported of 176 bbls. New-Orleans at 55c.@70c., and 15 hhds. old crop Cuba Muscovado on private terms. We quote: Porto Rico at from 30c.@65c. for old, and 40c.@60c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@35c. for old, and 32c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@45c., and New-Orleans at from 40c.@72c. ₽ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more active, and the medium and better grades, which have been in most request in the local market, have been quoted up about 25c. ₽ 280 lbs.; sales have been reported here of 500 bbls. Strained and 6,000 bbls. No. 2, No. 1, and Pale, on private terms, the current quotations for Strained having been $2 42½@$2 45; also, at Wilmington, 5,000 bbls. Strained, free on board, on private terms. Exports hence since our last, 7,309 bbls. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been inactive at 53¼c. for merchantable; sales, 90 bbls.; export, 180 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 53c.@54¼c., as extremes, ₽ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 35@$8 25 ₽ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 40@$2 50. Pitch, $2 75 ₽ bbl.

PETROLEUM—There has been a very slow inquiry noted for Crude, since our last, at the nominal figures of 14¼c.@14¾c., in bulk, and 19c. in shipping order, here; and 18¼c.@18¾c. in shipping order in Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,120 bbls. The Creek advices have been of a dull market. Lower Road deliveries were quoted at $4 25, and Upper at $4 25, ₽ bbl. Refined has been in light request at about 24¼c. for Standard White here, with sales reported of 1,700 bbls., and 24¼c. at Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia were 2,920 bbls. The export clearances hence were 4,000 bbls. for Havre, 1,208 bbls. for Cadiz, and 1,056 cases for Gibraltar. Refined Oil, in cases has been in less demand at from 30¼c.@31¼c. for Standard, ₽ gallon; sales, 2,000 cases. Naphtha has been in moderate request on the basis of 10¼c. in shipping order, 15c. in cases, and 4¼c. in bulk, ₽ gallon. The export clearances hence include 2,353 bbls. Naphtha, for Cork and orders.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in rather more demand at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bbls., chiefly at $22 25 for New Mess, $21 75 for Old Mess, $18 50@$19 50 for New Prime to Extra Prime, $21 50 for Western Prime Mess, ₽ bbl. For forward delivery there was a livelier inquiry noted for New Western, on the basis of $22 25, seller March, and $22 37½@$22 50, seller April. Sales since our last, 3,250 bbls. Dressed Hogs have attracted less attention, and have been quoted heavy, within the range of 8c.@9¼c. for Western, and 9¼c.@10¼c. for City. Cut-meats have been scarce and quiet at former rates. Sales have been reported of 110 pkgs. at 14c.@15¼c. for Pickled Hams, and 9c. for Dry-salted shoulders, ₽ lb. Bacon has been in more request at former rates. Sales, 490 boxes, at 11¼c. for Long Clear, 12c. for Short Clear. Lard has been in fair demand at about steady rates, closing with a firmer look. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 tcs. and bbls. for prompt delivery, at 12¾c.@13¼c. for No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 13c.@13¼c. for new Western Steam, and 13¼c. for City, ₽ lb. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 750 tcs. Western Steam, including seller March, at 13¼c., which rate was subsequently bid, and seller May, at 13¾c. ₽ lb. Beef has been in fair request at steady rates; sales have been reported of 240 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$20 for Extra, ₽ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in moderate demand, at $28@$29 50 for Prime Mess; $29@$31 50 for India Mess, ₽ tierce; sales since our last, 300 tcs. Beef Hams have been salable and firm at $28@$31 50 for large and job lots ₽ bbl.; sales, 210 bbls. Butter has been in good demand and firm in price. We quote: State, inferior to prime, 20c.@45c., and Western, inferior to strictly prime, 12c.@35c.; the day's receipts were 1,458 pks. Cheese has been salable and steady at from 5c.@16¼c., as extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 573 boxes.

SEEDS—Of Calcutta Linseed, 1,000 bags have been reported sold here on private terms. Market unchanged.

SKINS—Deer have been steady as to price, with sales reported of 30,000 lbs. San Juan and 8,000 lbs. Para, on private terms. Receipts, 34 bales Para. We quote: Honduras, 40c.@42c.; San Juan, 37c.@40c.; Bolivar, 30c.@32c.; Sisal, 40c.@42c.; Vera Cruz, 38c.@40c.; Chagres, 42c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@37c.; Para, 38c.@40c.; Southern and Texas, 18c.@22c., currency, ₽ lb. Goat have been in more request, and sales have been reported since our last, of 220 bales Mexican, 92 bales Payta, 60 bales Curacao, and 21 bales East India tanned, on private terms. Receipts, 32 bales Cape and 3 bales San Domingo. We quote: Tampico, 50c.@52c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52c.; Vera Cruz, at 52c., gold, ₽ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@55c.; Payta, 48c.@52c.; Curacoa, 34c.@36c.; Cape, 37c.@38c.; Madras, each, 50c.@55c.; Patna, each, 40c.@42c., currency.

SUGARS—The demand has been on a restricted scale, since our last, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. Sales, 236 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at 8¾c.@11¼c.; and 868 boxes Havana at from 9¼c.@10c. ₽ lb. We quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 8¾c.@9¼c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9¼c.@10¼c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9¼c.@10¼c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 9¼c. ₽ lb. Refined continue in limited request at from 11c.@13¼c. ₽ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported since our last of 187,000 lbs. Tallow at 8¼c.@9c., chiefly at 9c. for prime; also, 35,000 lbs. Stearine at 12c.@13¼c. ₽ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in rather more demand at steadier prices, with sales reported since our last of 390 bbls. at 91¼c.@92c. for iron-bound pkgs., ₽ gallon. Receipts, 609 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been a moderate movement reported in most lines, since our last, without any material variation in rates. The call for vessels on charter from this port was less active, though a fair inquiry was noted for vessels for the Cotton trade from the Southern shipping ports at steady figures. For Liverpool, there were taken 4,250 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d. by sail, and 9-32d.@11-32d. by steam, ₽ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 3d. ₽ bbl.; 58,000 bushels Wheat and Corn, by steam, at 7d. ₽ bushel; 10,000 bushels do., by sail, rumored, on private terms; 250 bbls. Pork, by sail, at 3s. ₽ bbl.; 450 tcs. Lard at 25s.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 21s. 3d.; 320 bags Clover-seed, and 50 hhds. and 250 cases Tobacco, on private terms. The Cotton rates from Galveston to Liverpool were ¾d.@11-16d.; from New-Orleans to the Continent, ¾d.; and from New-Orleans to the Mediterranean, 1¼c.@1¾c., gold, ₽ lb., on which basis a moderate business has been recently transacted. For London, the reported engagements hence included 125 bales Hops, part at ¾d. ₽ lb.; 560 bags Clover-seed and 100 hhds. Tobacco on private terms. For Glasgow, by steamer, some Flour at 2s. 9d. ₽ bbl., and 22,000 bushels Wheat or Corn at 7¼d. ₽ bushel. For Bristol, a British bark of 341 tons register, for general cargo, on private terms; also, rumored, 11,500 bushels Wheat on private terms. For a Swedish port, a Norwegian bark with 2,800 bbls. Petroleum or its products; and for the Baltic a British brig with 1,650 bbls. Petroleum, reported, but without reliable particulars. For Antwerp, some Flour at 3s. 3d. ₽ bbl., equal to 30,000 bushels Wheat at about 8¼d. ₽ bushel; 220 tons Heavy Goods at 30s. ₽ ton; and a North German bark with 4,250 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 3d. ₽ bbl. For Bremen, a North German bark, of 697 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms. For Mediterranean ports, a bark with 1,700 bbls. Petroleum, and a brig with 10,500 cases do., reported, without particulars.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 27, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MONEY. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Miss Emily Mestayer and Mrs. Barry.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Pateman, Miss Livingston and others.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Forrest, Barton Hill and Miss Lillie.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
G. L. RICHELIEU, (Burlesque.) Leading characters by Mr. G. L. Fox and Misses Ada Harland and Lillie Eldridge.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
HUNTED DOWN. Leading character by Miss Laura Keene.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
TEARS AND LAUGHTER. Leading character by Mme. Seebach.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the New-York Times for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

According to dispatches from Paris of the 25th and 26th insts., the French Consulting Commission have accepted conditions of peace, which are yet to be submitted to the National Assembly. They embrace the cession of Alsace and Metz to Germany, and the restoration of Belfort to France; an indemnity of five milliards of francs (5,000,000,000;) occupation by German forces of French territory with fortified places, such as Sedan, until the conditions of the treaty are fulfilled; entry of the German Army into Paris, and occupation of the Champs Elysees. M. Thiers and the French delegation were to have returned to Bordeaux yesterday. Discussing the indemnity question, the *Temps* states that the annual product of France cannot for a long time exceed thirteen milliards of francs. The Versailles *Moniteur* takes the Parisian Press to task for what it styles its arrogance in insulting the victorious Germans and calumniating German officers by accusing them of pillage and robbery. It intimates that the occupation of Paris would be the most effective means of checking this, and the entry is inevitable at the expiration of the armistice. French reinforcements are arriving at Havre to be prepared for the resumption of hostilities. It is said that Louis Blanc, Victor Hugo and Rochefort will present at the next session of the Assembly a motion demanding the impeachment of Napoleon. The Duke of Broglie has presented his credentials to the Queen of England as Ambassador from France. Passenger trains run between Paris and Dieppe. The opening of the German Parliament is postponed by decree to March 16.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A difficulty between Spain and Egypt, arising out of an insult offered the Clerk of the Spanish Consulate at Cairo, has called forth an *ultimatum* from the Spanish Government, the reply to which has not yet been made known. The matter seems to be of sufficient gravity to call forth offers of mediation from several European Powers....The Queen of Spain is recovering from her recent illness, and will soon resume her journey to Madrid.... A communication from Earl Granville urging that the investigation into the Marathon massacres has been insufficient, and demanding a new inquiry particularly into the conduct of officials previously tried and acquitted has been laid before the Greek Government....A terrible colliery explosion occurred in the south of Wales on Saturday. Fifty bodies have been taken from the mines....Italy allows Tunis eight days in which to offer satisfactory terms or prepare to fight.

CANADA.

On Friday evening last there was a debate in the Canadian Parliament on the fishery question and the work of the Joint High Commission. Sir A. T. Galt thought the Fenian raid claims of Canada stronger than the *Alabama* claims of the United States, and accused the Imperial Government of neglecting the interests of the Dominion. He urged the House to assert the paramount importance of the claims of Canada and of the fishery question in the deliberations of the Commission. Sir John A. Macdonald deprecated expression of distrust in the Imperial Government and any fettering of the Commissioner representing the interests of Canada. He was satisfied that the Government in England would not see any injustice done to Canada. He believed in the policy of excluding fishermen from the three-mile line in preference to a system of licensing, which would occasion great inconvenience and trouble. He thought the enlargement of the objects of the Commission so as to include the settlement of *Alabama* claims would prove of great importance to Canada, for a war growing out of those claims would inflict far greater loss upon her than even the loss of her fisheries would be. He did not believe any territory of Canada would be given up, or any of her rights surrendered without her consent. After remarks by other members, the resolutions offered by Sir A. T. Galt were withdrawn.

GENERAL.

The new Japanese Embassy, including a Minister Plenipotentiary, with a large suite, is expected at Washington today.

The fourth trial of Dan. Noble, accused of complicity in the Royal Insurance Company bond larceny, is set down for the term of Court to begin at Elmira today. At the three previous trials—two in Elmira and one in Owego—the juries disagreed.

The British schooners *Investigator* and *Grace* were seized at Eastport, Me., yesterday, for violation of the Coasting laws.

Platt's oyster-packing establishment, at Baltimore, was burned on Saturday night. The loss amounts to $25,000.

The Speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives rules that the Senate, in its present condition, is a legal body, and may act on bills sent to it from the House, and that the House must meet and adjourn from day to day until the session expires by Constitutional limitation.

The chapel, tailor shop and brush factory connected with the House of Correction at South Boston, Mass., were destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. The entire loss to the County of Suffolk, and to private parties, is $75,000.

Advices from Rio Janeiro to Feb. 6 are at hand. The Entre Rios insurgents have been routed. The revolution continues at Montevideo.

The President issued a proclamation on Saturday, discontinuing the discriminating duties on merchandise imported from Portugal, that country having taken similar action with regard to imports from this country.

A Committee of the Working Men's Benevolent Association, on Saturday, rejected the terms offered by the Anthracite Board of Trade for the resumption of mining operations.

The Labor Reform Party at Cincinnati proposes to run its own ticket for city officers this year.

The South Carolina House of Representatives is engaged on a bill prohibiting the creation of any State debt in the future, unless approved by two-thirds of the people on a popular vote.

Miss Laura Fair was arraigned on Saturday, at San Francisco for the murder of Mr. Chittenden, and pleaded not guilty.

The Broadway Widening Job.

The numerous communications which have been sent to the Times and other City journals in relation to the Broadway widening swindle, shows that our tax-payers and the public generally have at length become fully aroused to one at least of the many outrages of which they are daily made the victims. They are not at all satisfied with the persistent and only too successful efforts of the guilty parties to prevent an exposure of their rascality; and, if we are to judge from the tone of their communications, they are in a mood to demand, with a firm and united voice, that there shall be a full and thorough investigation of the whole affair.

It is not a moment too soon for our tax-payers to bestir themselves in this matter. Other jobs of a similar character are already in progress, or in contemplation. There is the "Riverside Park" scheme, in which a scion of the Tweed dynasty is a Commissioner; the Fifth-avenue extension; the Church-street extension; the contemplated opening of Lexington-avenue through Stuyvesant Park, and of Madison-avenue to Union-square, besides innumerable other jobs, present or to come, which, in the hands of the Ring, will prove but repetitions of the Broadway widening swindle, unless the projectors are held in check by some decided display of popular indignation. It will be useless to try to get an investigation before the Courts of this City, as the Ring would be sure to have one of their own Judges on the bench when the examination was to come off. Equally useless, as we have already seen, would be any attempt to get an investigation through a Grand Jury, as that body would have their examination interfered with or suppressed by the "Ring" District-Attorney. The proper authority to conduct the investigation would be a committee appointed by the Legislature, or a Judge of well-known integrity, like Judge Daly or Judge Brady.

The original act authorizing the widening of Broadway was passed by the Legislature of 1869, and it is not only the right, but the duty, of any subsequent Legislature to inquire into and bring to light all frauds and malpractices alleged to have been committed in carrying out the provisions of that act. This is what ought to have been done before any bill was introduced to repeal the act; and it is what would have been done if the Ring had not been well aware that such an investigation would reveal their complicity in the frauds. Look, for a moment, at the inconsistency of the course pursued by Tweed, Sweeny and Connolly, on the theory vouched for by them as true, that they knew nothing of these frauds until their exposure in the newspapers, and that their only object in getting the act repealed was to prevent the consummation of the job, and protect the interests of the City. If this had been the case, would they not, or ought they not, as honest men, to have first instituted an investigation into the alleged frauds, and exposed the guilty parties? But what was actually their course? No sooner had the breath left the body of the unfortunate Watson, the confidential clerk of the Controller, and the auditor of the accounts of the "Ring," than that immaculate clique discovered for the first time that there had been "gross irregularities" in the Broadway widening business, and Tweed was sent off post-haste to Albany, to introduce a bill repealing the act authorizing the work, and blotting out, by a ten-line statute, all proceedings connected with it. When it was subsequently discovered that such a summary way of getting out of the difficulty would not stand the test of law, the plotters set their heads to work to concoct a bill providing for a more roundabout and elaborate method of accomplishing the same end. So a new bill was rushed through the Assembly the day before the recess, under the party lash, and in conjunction with the Croton water job, which, all accounts from Albany agree, was carried by shameless bribery and corruption. Our readers are aware of its provisions. It carefully guards against any exposure of the parties whose "gross irregularities" were made the pretext for its passage. No one but the Mayor of the City is authorised to take any proceedings under it, and it is unnecessary to say that these proceedings will be conducted before a "Ring" Judge, and in such a manner as to screen the guilty parties, and conceal the facts which the public are most anxious to know.

Thus we see that from the beginning of this business to the end, Tweed, Sweeny and their colleagues, while admitting the rascalities perpetrated in the Broadway widening job, and professing to be shocked when they discovered them, have yet done everything in their power to prevent an investigation into the facts and an exposure of the guilty parties. It now remains for the people to deal with the matter, and see what power they have, or whether they have any power left, to protect themselves against the knavery of the political plunderers who are doing their best to impoverish every honest tax-payer. Let them demand of the Legislature a rigid investigation into every act and proceeding done under the original Broadway-widening bill, including all the awards made by the Commissioners, to whom they were made, the amount thereof, what awards were at any time increased, the amount of such increase, and when and by whom it was made; what property, subject to awards, changed hands prior to the confirmation of the Commissioners' report; who were the purchasers; what assignments of claims for awards were made, and when and to whom they were made—together with all other facts relating to the proceedings of the Commissioners, or to third parties in connection therewith. Let them demand that this investigation shall be made by a non-partisan Committee, composed of two Republicans and two Democrats; that the citizens of New-York asking for the investigation shall be allowed to name the Committee-men on both sides who are to conduct it, and that all its proceedings shall be open to the public. Let the demand for such an investigation be first made upon the Senate, where Tweed introduced his repeal bill, and urged as a reason for its necessity the "gross irregularities" of the Broadway Commission. Should the Senate refuse to order the investigation, application can then be made to the Assembly, and if that body also refuses, people will be able to guess by that time "where the shoe pinches," and who they are that "prefer darkness rather than light." At any rate, let the demand be made, and let us have the yeas and nays on granting or refusing it.

Facts About French Liabilities.

It is easy enough to conclude, in a loose, general way, that France will find no difficulty in borrowing some $220,000,000 to meet the pecuniary demands of Germany, and that once borrowed, she can readily enough bear the additional charges which this and other national obligations will entail. The fact is that a very little analysis will convince any one that the financial problem is the gravest of all the possibilities that will have to be met by the Government which undertakes to administer the affairs of France. An examination of the Budget of 1870 gives the following results; The total estimated expenditure amounts to about $411,000,000 gold, distributed as follows: Interest on public debt, pensions and dotations, $108,000,000; expenditure for civil government, $100,000,000; military service, $155,000,000; cost of tax collection and monopolies, $48,000,000. One of the sources from which the new Government of France must realize the additional income required to meet additional burdens, will be reduced expenditure. It is certain that almost the only item upon which they can exercise economy will be that of military expenditure. The interest on the public debt is irreducible, though it may be admitted that the abolition of the Empire may enable them to save a million on "dotations." The ordinary civil expenditure in a country where petty Government employments are so much in demand, and so thoroughly inwrought into the fabric of society as in France, can hardly be reduced, and the same remark applies to the item for tax collection and the cost of monopolies. In judging of the possibilities of military reduction, it is necessary to bear in mind that whatever Government may be finally established in France, will not be a strong Government. It cannot make violent changes without compromising its stability, and it cannot afford to make the military caste its inflexible enemy. Whether moderately republican or monarchical, it cannot, after the lessons of the late struggle, allow the war establishment of France to sink into insignificance beside the steadily increasing ones of neighboring nations. It may succeed in causing the adoption of some approach to the German system, but that must be a question of time, and while Algeria remains on hand, the change can only be partial. We cannot expect to see the readiness with which vast armies were absorbed into civil life in our own country repeated in France, nor can we expect to find any Government able to reduce the country to a defenseless condition before a continent of nations armed to the teeth. When we assume that the gross expenditure voted on account of the army, the fleet and the Government of Algeria in 1870, can be reduced by one-third, we have named what is certainly the ultimate point to which the most rigid economy and contraction can be carried. With the addition noted above, we have thus some fifty-three millions of dollars as the net result of retrenched expenditure.

Were France starting fair on the path of national progress, with her liabilities well ascertained and her revenue in the same position as it was eight months ago, a saving like this might be sufficient to meet most of her new obligations. But she does not start fair; her liabilities are of a highly undefined character, and her tax-paying power has been frightfully decreased. We have taken the Budget of 1870 as the basis of our calculation. But the Budget of 1870 does not represent a closed account. Its estimated expenditure has been very greatly exceeded, and it is safe to assume that one-fourth of its estimated revenue has never been collected, and, in the nature of things, never can be. The peculiar administration of French finance is always behind in squaring its accounts, and, under the Empire, persistently over-estimated its revenue. Thirty millions of dollars was about the average annual deficit, and, taking the figures given by the English *Economist*, this was the actual excess of expenditure over revenue at the end of 1867, the last year for which the accounts are closed. Suppose the war had never happened, the Empire would have been by this time a borrower, to meet the certain deficit of 1868-69. We know the amount of the loans publicly contracted during the war, but we do not know the sums advanced by the Bank of France to meet Government necessities, and the national promises to pay, which have been given in other quarters. We estimated, the other day, that after the German indemnity has been paid, the public debt of France will be found to have been increased, since August last, by five hundred millions of dollars. When account is taken of the actual loss of revenue, the outstanding obligations and past deficits not yet ascertained, we shall probably not be far off the mark in stating that the new Government of France will be a borrower to the extent of seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and that, taking into account the loans already negotiated, the war and the closing period of the Empire will have increased the public debt of France by one thousand millions.

Assuming that sixty millions of dollars will be added to the annual burdens of France, it is of course easy to see that in calculating on a saving of fifty-three millions in the expenditure, we have not at all met the difficulty of providing for the new interest charge. The tax-paying power of France has been diminished, first, by the cession of four entire Departments, Bas-Rhin, Haut-Rhin, Meuse and Vosges, and of the greater portion, if not the whole, of another two, Meurthe and Moselle. To ascertain the revenue derived from these, we revert to the figures of the *Economist*. In 1867 the entire receipts of direct and indirect taxes from these six Departments reached the sum of eighteen million dollars. Of course the estimate for 1870 would be in excess of this, and that figure is therefore a safe one in calculating the effect of their present cession. In the second place, the drain of capital, the loss of stock and material, and all the innumerable injuries which war inflicts upon industry, will reduce the taxable resources of the rest of France for several years to come. One-tenth is not an extravagant average to put down on this score. Recall the fact that under the most favorable circumstances the revenue for 1870 would have shown its average deficit of thirty millions, add to this the eighteen millions of annual income gone with Alsace and Lorraine, and the thirty-five millions of certain diminution from the ravages of war, and there is a total of eighty-three millions of shrinkage in revenue to add to the sixty millions of the new demand for interest. From the total of one hundred and forty-three millions, let us deduct the fifty-three to be saved in expenditure, and we find the already highly-taxed people of France called upon to raise eighty millions more per annum than they have ever done before. To appreciate how hard they will find it to do this requires a further elucidation of the sources from which the revenue of France is derived.

The Life Insurance Business of 1870.

At length we have some trustworthy facts by which to judge of the progress of life insurance in the United States. The impression has been general that the frantic efforts of promoters and solicitors had reached their worst point a year ago, and that the returns for 1870 would show, if not an actual retrogression, a decided check as compared with previous years. And the facts appear to bear out this conviction. The issue of the *Spectator Life Chart*, which contains the authenticated annual statements of some seventy life companies, (including all of any prominence in the United States,) supplies the figures for 1870, and we have taken the trouble to compare with these the figures for 1869, as given in the last report of the Insurance Department of this State. It is obvious that such statistics cannot be absolutely correct, but they are nearly enough so for purposes of comparison, inasmuch as they cover the transactions of all the life companies doing business in New-York during the two years. We may state that in 1869 there were sixty-nine companies operating in the State, while in 1870 there were seventy-two or seventy-three; consequently the returns for the latter year are the less entitled to be deemed progressive, because *more* companies did less business than in 1869. The following are the figures for the two years, respectively:

	1870.	1869.
Policies issued	239,479	231,269
Amount insured	$569,629,814	$614,762,420
Premiums received	91,338,934	85,777,614
Interest, &c., received	14,056,387	12,454,164
Total income	105,772,357	98,507,318
Gross assets	264,704,629	227,767,026
Losses, dividend additions, and matured endowments	18,755,362	15,718,828
Dividends	16,223,085	10,248,309
Expenses of management and taxes	17,058,341	19,664,336
Policies in force	736,396	656,572
Risks in force	1,993,789,697	1,836,617,819

These returns go far to justify the impression that the life insurance business is drooping, while its administration gives indications of demoralization. We have, indeed, more policies issued in 1870 than in 1869; but the amount they cover is less by $45,000,000. Yet the total amount at risk at the end of 1870 is apparently $150,000,000 more than at its beginning. The premium receipts were about seven per cent. more than those of the previous year, but those of 1869 were nearly thirty per cent. greater than the receipts of 1868, which clearly proves that progress has been effectually stopped. It is noticeable, too, that the great curse of the business, expense of management, has done much to injure the companies. An improvement begins to be visible in this respect. Upon an increased income (however slight the increase,) the expenses of management, last year, were some $2,500,000 less than in 1869, averaging about eighteen per cent. upon the gross premiums received. Of course, there are all sorts of variations from this reasonable percentage when the figures of individual companies are considered; for many of these admit having expended forty, fifty, and even sixty per cent. in keeping themselves alive. But as an indication of average economy, there is some satisfaction in knowing that the ratio of expenses to premium income was considerably less last year than it has been since 1865.

But we will not further pursue this subject now. Our readers can draw their own conclusions from the figures given above. It may be worth while, however, to print in connection with the foregoing statistics some further figures drawn from the official reports of the Insurance Department, by way of exhibiting the steps of past progress in life insurance, and thus proving our position as to the decadence indicated by last year's returns:

Year.	Policies in Force.	Gross Assets.	Premiums.	Amount at Risk.
1860	56,046	$24,115,687	$4,770,347	$163,703,455
1861	57,202	26,670,397	4,913,391	164,256,052
1862	65,252	30,123,332	5,742,447	183,962,577
1863	99,095	37,838,190	8,493,969	267,658,677
1864	146,729	49,027,297	13,181,975	395,703,065
1865	209,392	64,232,123	21,571,105	580,882,253
1866	305,390	91,587,028	36,197,598	865,105,877
1867	401,140	125,548,951	50,383,330	1,161,729,776
1868	537,594	175,262,330	67,575,165	1,528,984,685
1869	656,572	227,767,026	85,777,614	1,836,617,819
1870	736,396	264,704,629	91,338,934	1,993,789,697

It seems clear enough that the "gigantic strides," of which we have heard so much, must have undergone a change last year. There was more done, we admit, than in 1869, but not the proportionate amount of progress to which late years have accustomed us. It is about time to bring the life insurance business down to the level of an economical, comprehensible, simple operation. That it needs some reform in these directions we think nobody outside of a life insurance office will dispute.

Up-Town and Down-Town.

The up-town movement of certain branches of business really has little significance in its bearing upon the permanent value of down-town property, or upon the general question of rent. The movement itself is simply a continuation of changes that are incessant. The conformation of the island necessitates an advance of population upward; and the flow of population involves corresponding alterations in the currents of trade. Retailers tread in the tracks of their customers, but they do not leave a desert behind. The growth of the wholesale trade never flags. As rapidly as private residences are converted into stores, the localities abandoned by the store-keepers are added to the wholesale area. There are, indeed, periods of depreciation in the value of property so affected, but they cease whenever their future business character is determined. We see instances of this every year. Certain streets are in a transition state. They have lost one class of business, and have not acquired another; and meanwhile their productive value is lower. But experience has abundantly proved that the migration upward of business houses does not entail any permanent decline in the value of down-town property. The magnificent improvements in progress in this portion of the City, and the fact that it must always remain the central point of its commerce and finance, are considerations quite sufficient to explain the unceasing increase of values, irrespective of up-town progress. The public buildings, the leading monetary institutions, the wholesale stores and warehouses, with the vast and varied interests connected with shipping, always must be in the lower part of the City. To this portion the improvements that are going on on the Jersey side of the North River, and the spread of manufacturing industry on the East River, are all tributary. Values will rise yet higher, when better facilities of transit hence to Brooklyn and Jersey City, and from the lower to the upper part of the island, are provided.

The mistake of those who accept advance in one direction as a sign of retrogression in another, proceeds from a disregard of the peculiarities of New-York and the conditions of its growth and greatness. In stationary communities, the argument would be sound enough. The gain of one would be the loss of another. Here the inference is inadmissible. The march up-town, like the exodus to Long Island, and the still more remarkable exodus to New-Jersey, is a tribute to increasing value for business purposes of all down-town property. It is too valuable for residences. Only a trade and commerce whose magnitude is ever increasing, can afford compliance with its requirements in respect of values. That we have not reached their probable maximum, is a conclusion that will hardly be disputed by any one familiar with the value of property in corresponding portions of the City of London.

The Gay Capital.

"What everybody expects never happens." With the exception of a trifling disturbance near Choisy-le-Roi, there has been no collision between Prussians and French during the armistice. An attack is foretold whenever the German Army marches through Paris, as it is expected to do today. But, thus far, crowds of citizens of both sexes go out daily toward the camps to get a close view of the Prussian troops. The latter throw these visitors cigars and other trifles, and sometimes large pieces of meat, all of which are eagerly accepted. "To a pretty young woman who tripped over the bridge to receive the present," says the correspondent of the *Pall Mall*, "a gallant Hun offered a mutton cutlet, which was thankfully accepted with smiles and curtsies." If a picture of that kind could have been shown to the Parisians last June, what would they have said?

Paris, it almost seems, must have contained more food than has been generally supposed. All sorts of good things, say the letter-writers, seem to have dropped from the skies. Nobody knows where they came from, but before any possible arrival of supplies from without, there they were. The fall in the price of dainties was as great as the drop in gold here after our Black Friday. A fall of fifty per cent. was established in fowls, rabbits, potted-meats, and the like, in less than twenty-four hours. It is clear that great quantities of provisions have hitherto been concealed, and were hurried into the market to realize a profit before it became too late. This, of course, refers only to dried or otherwise imperishable supplies. Fresh meat, when it came, has been as eagerly sought by the half-starved Parisians as by the crew of a whaler after a six months' cruise. "Wherever beef, mutton, and other rarities are exhibited," says the writer above quoted, "one is sure to find a hungry and admiring crowd; and people throng round the little vegetable carts in the streets, and stare at carrots and potatoes as if they were the product of some foreign clime." Hundreds stand around the great markets, peering with eager eyes at the carts as they come in from beyond the Barrières with their loads of fresh provisions; and at the advices by last post, it was mentioned, as a subject of great congratulation with the Parisians, that butter could be had for about two dollars a pound, and an egg for the trifling consideration of a single franc.

Paris is still full of soldiers. There were at last accounts 75,000 Mobiles in the city from the provinces, besides the home garrison and the National Guard. It is said that the French military authorities wished all the troops to be made prisoners of war in the regular way, to be disarmed, and sent to Germany. Count Bismarck declined to do this. It is clear, however, from the reports, that the city must seem preternaturally quiet. The roar of cannon, the fusilade of musketry, the beating of drums and the flourishing of trumpets, since the signing of the armistice have been heard no more. A lady writes that the greater part of the city is silent as a grave-yard. People hear the echo of their footsteps as they walk through the streets, and seem to talk in whispers. There is a widespread feeling of despondency. This cannot well arise from any notion that hostilities will be resumed. Whatever may happen at a distance from the capital, more fighting at or immediately about it is out of the question. The disarmament has been on too great a scale to make such resumption possible. On a single day—Feb. 7—150,000 rifles, a third being chassepots, and 100 field guns, were given up near Issy and Vanvres, and it is said the delivery would go on much faster but for the want of horses—most of which have been eaten. It is clear that the once gay and luxurious capital is for a time paralyzed by her down-fall. Still, she has had the same experience before—and was as merry in three months as ever. Doubtless the theatres will speedily throw open their doors, and the boulevards again become alive with gayety and bustle. Paris soon forgets, and in a few weeks more her population will be living up to their old maxim of "Vive la bagatelle."

A Voice from Pitcairn's Island.

We published a few days ago some facts relative to the community on Pitcairn's Island and Lady Belcher's new history of the *Mutiny of the Bounty*. Since then, a letter has come into our hands, which was sent last October to San Francisco by the inhabitants of the island. This letter was transmitted by the ship *Whittington*, which touched there last year on its passage from San Francisco to Great Britain; and it contains an earnest appeal to ship-masters to stop, when they can, at Pitcairn's Island. Capt. Purdy, of the *Whittington*, sent this letter to California directly on his arrival at his destination, Jan. 25, and it now comes to us in the columns of the *Alta California*.

The correspondence will be found elsewhere in today's paper. It is in many respects very interesting. The people, as we know, preferred going back to Pitcairn rather than remaining on Norfolk Island; and, as we may presume, still prefer to live in their old home rather than to go anywhere else in the world. There is, notwithstanding, a sadness, a feeling of loneliness, and a sense of being cut off from human hopes and pursuits—if not from human sympathies—very visible in their letter. We trust the publicity given to the request of these isolated fellow-beings will have the effect desired, and that Captains of vessels will not hereafter omit to touch at Pitcairn's Island whenever they can prudently do so.

MINOR TOPICS.

There is little reason to doubt that another "scene" is impending in the Senate. Mr. Sumner is known to have prepared a speech in bitter denunciation of the Administration, taking for his text the presence of our navy in Dominican waters, and for his opportunity the Naval Appropriation bill when it comes before the Senate. Other Senators have been apprised of this intention, and it is their determination, if Mr. Sumner makes the attack, to reply to him. Many of Mr. Sumner's friends are urging him not to provoke this contest, and to wait, at least, until there is a more legitimate occasion for bringing it about. But it is doubtful if all their efforts will change his purpose. We may therefore look for lively times.

A suggestive correspondence is in progress in the West with reference to intrigues which culminated in the nomination of Seymour for the Presidency in 1868, and which contemplate the nomination of Hendricks in 1872. The over-officiousness of Hendricks' friends in presenting him in advance as the most eligible of Democratic candidates, is the immediate occasion of the controversy. The claims of the Indiana politician were somewhat ostentatiously presented by Mr. S. S. Cox at a recent gathering in Washington, and were as promptly denied by devoted adherents of Pendleton through Ohio journals. One of these writers accuses Hendricks of treachery in 1868—with having bargained, first with Hancock, next with Tilden, and, lastly, with Pendleton, and with betraying both Hancock and Pendleton to enable the Tilden-Belmont interest to effect the nomination of Seymour. The authors of these allegations declare that this service is to be rewarded by the Tildens and Belmonts in 1872 at the expense of Hoffman. Tammany, it is asserted, will be allowed to play with Hoffman as the Western Democrats were allowed to play with Pendleton, and with the same result. At the critical moment a break will occur, and Tilden & Co. expect then to be able to lay Hoffman upon the shelf, and nominate Hendricks. Ohio Democrats protest that by way of avenging Pendleton's former defeat, the game in favor of Hendricks shall not succeed. It is a very pretty quarrel.

Mr. Dawes' statement the other day, in regard to contested elections, should not be without effect upon the next Congress. The present Congress has given not less than $77,959 to contestants whom inquiry showed to have no title to the seats they claimed; and, in addition, $26,416 has been paid for witnesses in the various cases. Thus, a total of $104,375 has been squandered among individuals who had no right to a dollar of it, and many of whom were probably influenced by the vicious custom of paying contestants, whether right or wrong. The rule should be to pay only those contestants who establish their title to seats, and to pay even them only the regular Congressional allowance.

It is, perhaps, hoping against hope, to entertain any expectation of immediate relief from the income tax. A House which responded to the Senate's initiatory action in favor of repeal by urging a far-fetched interpretation of privilege, and which subsequently permitted a sinister combination to delay a satisfactory decision on the report of its own Committee, can scarcely be expected to meet the public demand at this late stage of the session. But though the odds are against Mr. Hooper, he is bound to put on record, if possible, the standing of members on this question. If repeal is to be denied, let us at least know to whom the country owes the continuance of the odious tax.

Cutting down the appropriation for the Freedmen's Bureau does not necessarily imply forgetfulness of the service it has rendered, or any desire to terminate its usefulness prematurely. When the House reduced the sum assigned the Bureau from $187,500 to $87,500, it simply expressed the prevailing conviction that as fast and as far as possible the operations of the Bureau should be circumscribed. It was a beneficent agency in the period immediately following the close of the war, but the necessity for it declined in proportion to the advance toward guaranteed political rights on the part of the colored population. The really debatable question now is, how far existing guarantees are practically enforced, and what legislation, if any, is needed to perfect the work of law in the Southern States. This accomplished, the Freedmen's Bureau will have little to do beyond winding up its affairs.

In reading the telegraphic accounts of the Arkansas quarrel, and the plans and counterplans of the politicians who are engaged in the Clayton-Johnson contest, it is well to bear in mind that nearly all the information we receive is derived from the fierce Democratic Press of Memphis. One day the *Avalanche* piles half a column of epithets upon Gov. Clayton, whom the Arkansas Democrats, with the help of a small minority of Republicans, have impeached; another day the *Appeal* furnishes further particulars of the same sort. Now, the *Avalanche* and the *Appeal* are, of their kind, lively, go-ahead newspapers; but that kind happens to be ferociously Democratic. We submit that these are not exactly the sources of information on which distant Republicans can confidently rely when attempting to estimate the merits of the contest, and especially the merits of Clayton, the Republican Governor and Senator elect. It is sufficiently evident that rather discreditable devices have been resorted to on both sides; but we should have more confidence in the movement against Clayton if it were less obviously the work of Democrats.

The investigation into charges preferred against the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has brought forth mixed results. It is favorable to the Commissioner so far as his official integrity is concerned, but against his action, in some particulars, as unwarranted and injudicious. It throws upon the system responsibility for some of the irregularities that were made the basis of complaint against him, and reflects unpleasantly upon some aspects of the legislation on the subject. The fact that persons in prominent positions extorted money from Indians, or aided others in so doing, is plainly stated, but the only available punishment is dismissal from the service of the Government. The checks upon the delivery of goods under contract are pronounced so defective that fraud in respect both of quality and quantity is easy and safe. These are evils which only an amendment of the law can properly cover. The Commissioner's principal error seems to have been a failure to recognize the authority of the Board of Indian Commissioners in practical matters, and to protect the public interests by advertising for contracts. It is, however, conceded in partial extenuation, that the exigency of affairs required prompt effort to supply the wants of the Indians. The general impression produced by the report is favorable to the policy of the Administration. Under the old system, the irregularities and abuses now complained of would have been acquiesced in as matters of course.

OBITUARY.

Alvin C. Morton.

Alvin C. Morton, one of the oldest and most eminent of the civil engineers of this country, died in this City on the 25th of February, at his residence No 8 East Thirtieth-street, aged sixty-one years. Mr. Morton's history would be almost a history of the railway system of this country, for he began the exercise of his profession with the earliest works of the kind, and retained his connection with them almost to the time of his death. He was the Chief Engineer of the Delaware Division of the New-York and Erie Railway when the problem of crossing the Shawangunk Mountain was one of the most important connected with the construction of that road, and the very difficult task of locating the line over that range and along the Delaware River was performed by him. In the great war of the gauges, which at one time agitated the engineering profession, he was one of the most prominent advocates of an extension of the width. In 1845 he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence and the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railways, afterward consolidated as the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and the adoption of the five and a half feet gauge of that road was mainly brought about by the able reports of Mr. Morton. He afterward became a partner in the firm of Morton, Seymour & Co., the original contractors for building the Ohio and Mississippi, the Louisville and Nashville, the Maysville and Lexington and other railways, and of the firm of Robinson, Seymour & Co., who constructed the Sacramento Valley Railway, the first road built in California. He displayed great foresight and sagacity in originating new projects. The conception of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad was his, and it was through him that the project was taken up by English capitalists. He was also the originator of the railway system of Lower Canada, New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Of late years his residence has been in this City, where he has occupied the position of President of the International Coal and Railway Company of Nova Scotia. The immediate cause of his death was pneumonia. Some of the most prominent engineers in the country were in early life pupils and assistants of Mr. Morton. All who served under him remember the uniform courtesy and gentleness of his conduct, and to none will his death be a source of deeper regret than to those who commenced the practice of their profession under his guidance and direction.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

EUROPEAN TOPICS.

Matters in England—The Opening of Parliament—The Suspended War—Paris Within and Without—English Beneficence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 11, 1871.

The opening of Parliament has been looked forward to with great interest, and with some hope by the Conservatives, and a little fear and trembling by the Liberals. But the armistice and the prospect of peace has changed matters. The Government has also been hard at work to set its house in order. The Eastern Question is settled, and the Western Question is settled. That is to say, the London Conference has agreed to the demands of Russia in the Black Sea, and a Commission has been appointed, before the meeting of Parliament, to consult upon the *Alabama* claims and the Fisheries, Gen. **BUTLER** and the Fenians. The London *Times* believes that the mixed Commission, which will commence its sittings in Washington before this letter reaches you, has authority to enter upon all questions relating to the late war, but not, perhaps, to bind either nation by its decision. "It is satisfactory," says the *Times*,

> "to be assured that England does not abandon the position she has hitherto maintained, and that, whatever course may be taken with respect to the *Alabama*, the preliminary question, whether England is liable at all, must be first decided against us by a competent authority."

PARLIAMENT.

On Wednesday evening a party of Her Majesty's Body Guard, under command of Capt. **MORLEY**, lighted their lanthorns and marched through the vaulted chambers beneath the Houses of Parliament. This is the "search for Guy Fawkes," which has been kept up for 266 years, since the gunpowder plot. This year there was more than usual reason for the precaution. The Queen is not as popular as formerly at the West End of London; her reception was more than cool—at one point of her progress to the House, it is said that she was hooted. The Princess **LOUISE** was in the carriage with her, stood by her side in the House of Lords, and listened to the announcement of her approaching marriage. The opposition to the appropriation of thirty thousand pounds and six thousand pounds a year dowry to this Princess is violent, and has produced strong manifestations in many of the large towns. Why the Princess **LOUISE**, the nicest and cleverest of all the Princesses, should be selected for this display of churlish opposition, now she is about to marry a British subject is quite beyond me. I am not a good judge of Queen's speeches, and in the one read on Thursday by the Lord Chancellor, I must borrow the criticism of the *Standard*, which says:

> "The speech which has on this occasion been put into the mouth of the Queen is at once the longest and clumsiest composition of the sort which we can remember. So curiously bad in taste and in style is this remarkable document that we must conclude that it is no longer Mr. AYRTON who writes the Queen's speeches for the Government. There can be but one hand capable of turning out these bald, jejune and vapid periods—these phrases full of ill-fitting words which mean nothing—these sentiments at once barren and unctuous. The Edinburgh *Review* must have spared the contributor of the famous 'Happy England' article to the Ministry. That there should be another man in the country equal to this sort of literature passes belief."

In the debate which followed, the only speech worthy of notice was Mr. **DISRAELI'S**. I do not speak of Lord **GRANVILLE'S** important announcements respecting affairs, but of a speech remarkable for manner as well as matter.

THE WAR.

The Queen's speech seems pervaded with a gloomy feeling about the war. The Prussians at Versailles are not sanguine, but are preparing to be very sanguinary if the National Assembly shows itself belligerent. All depends upon the terms of peace. Those put forward from Berlin are simply impossible. No nation could live under such burdens—no people could bear such taxation. Territory may be given up; two millions of people may be transferred like so many cattle to new owners; but loading the present and future generations with such a debt is out of the question. Still, as far as can be seen, the elections seem to be conservative, and favorable to peace. Six months of continuous, unbroken and unexampled disaster, and the seeming hopelessness of finding a man to govern and save France, may well make all who have borne the burdens and seen and felt the horrors of war, long for peace. If the conqueror could but offer reasonable terms, could be magnanimous, or even moderate, there might be peace. On the 19th the Germans expect to march through Paris, entering at the Arc de Triomphe and marching through some of the principal western boulevards and the Rue de Rivoli. To prevent any danger from popular violence, the houses on both sides of the line of march will be held by German troops. If peace is not made, Paris will be occupied, and become the principal base of operations against the south and west. But the war cannot go on. The first condition of a successful war is wanting. "It is not," as a writer in the *Daily News* remarks, "men that are wanted in France, but genius.

> "At a glance, NAPOLEON would have seen where to plant the battery that would have scattered MOLTKE'S finest plans like so many cobwebs. A glance, and his columns would have fallen like thunderbolts on Saxon and Bavarian, and struck the German Army in two as a scythe chops a snake. The road was there by which that critical march could be taken; the road was there by which those guns could be dragged into position; but the great man did not come from east or west, and at last the worn-out nation yielded Paris and threw up its arms."

AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

It is astonishing how little news we get from Paris. The *Times* of Feb. 10, has a Paris letter dated Feb. 2. It was better with the balloon post. Large provision-trains have been running into Paris the past week, but the bills of mortality show great suffering. There is a great dearth of fuel. Sixty thousand horses were killed and eaten during the investment, and the bad odor of horse-meat pervaded the city, and, I must think, had something to do with the increased mortality. It may be palatable, but I cannot think it a healthful diet. The stillness of Paris, with so few vehicles, is remarkable, and its gloom at night, unlighted by gas. The effect of the bombardment upon the nerves was curious. People became so accustomed to the roar of the artillery that when it ceased at the armistice the stillness drove them frantic. There has been more fear of famine than of mob-violence in Paris, and with the Germans in possession of all the exterior forts, any violence would be madness. The correspondents, whose letters get out of Paris, bear testimony to the heroic conduct of the people—so different from what the world expected. At mass a shell fell upon the church without creating the least disturbance. Now, it is said,

> "The people have learned the truth about their supply of provisions, and the truth about their Army of the North, and the truth about their Army of the East. Ruin has been brought home to their doors by unanswerable proofs, and nevertheless they have maintained a quiet, dignified attitude. No one seems to smile from morning till night; for the city as a whole is dreadfully depressed, but the people are patient in waiting for food, and the soldiers stroll about in a listless way, without making the slightest disturbance. I can quite believe, from what I saw yesterday and the two previous days, that life and property were never more safe than in Paris in her darkest moment of humiliation."

The "Besieged Resident" of the *Daily News* declares—though the Prussians have denied his assertion—that:

> "The Prussian authorities appear to be deliberately setting to work to render the armistice as unpleasant to the Parisians as possible, in order to force them to consent to no matter what terms of peace in order to get rid of them; and I must congratulate them upon the success of their efforts. They refuse now to recognize passes signed by the Prefect of the Police, and only recognize those bearing the name of Gen. VALDAU, the chief of the staff. To-morrow, very likely, they will require some fresh signature. Whenever a French railroad company advertises the departure of a train at a particular hour, comes an order from the Prussians to alter that hour. Every Frenchman who quits Paris is subjected to a hundred small, teasing vexations from these military bureaucrats, and made to feel at every step that he takes, that he is a prisoner on leave of absence, and only breathes the air of his native land by the good-will of his conquerors."

I have cut from, I forgot what paper, the following graphic account of outside Paris:

> "Today I have ridden more than half round Paris. Lagny is swarming with German Jews, hungry for business when once they can get into Paris, which is not yet allowed. Every road is thronged with the inhabitants of the country surrounding Paris, pouring out of the city in which they have so long been immured. You see sad sights at every step. Families gazing hopelessly at their shattered homes, or women timidly asking permission of the Germans to be allowed a corner in their own house wherein to shelter their children. I have seen a French nobleman, visiting his own chateau, asked as a guest by the German occupants to drink a glass of his own wine, and proffered a shakedown in one of his own bedrooms. I have seen delicate ladies, with jewels on their fingers, grubbing in the fields for frosted vegetables, while the nursemaid stood in the rear with the sobbing children, and the father mooned about picking up scraps of firewood to warm the damp hearth in the wrecked chateau. I have seen the stupefied farmer gazing dreamily on the battery emplacements cumbering his fields, and at the shell-craters behind them, as if the solid works were spectral apparitions, and would melt away and leave the easy furrows, if he only looked long enough. Faces have passed me not good to look upon. Dark faces of French ladies inside carriages, with tightened muscles, and eyes flashing full of silent passion, as the German sentry stopped them in the ruined village, in the rough Teuton manner and demanded their papers. There were lurid faces of men, too, with knitted brows and suppressed angry despair working in each feature. Yet the picture has its other side, thanks to French adaptability and light-heartedness. A family finds its wine-shop empty, and the roof off. In a couple of hours things are patched up somewhat; the buried bottles are unearthed; and a brisk over-the-counter trade is going on. Another family turns up in an omnibus, with impediments, including an assortment of babies and green umbrellas, only to find its home tenanted by Saxon soldiers. Pack closer is the order with the Teutons. Room is made for the new-comers. The Corporal takes the baby, while the mother tries what Erbswurst soup is like; and the old household settles down into something marvelously like content. The nondescript appearance of the French *émigrés* is almost ludicrous. Some come out arrayed in the pink of sporting attire; others in dress coats. I met a young man on a velocipede."

ENGLISH BENEFICENCE.

England is sending food to Paris with a liberal hand. The Lord Mayor's fund has run up to seventy thousand pounds, and will soon exceed one hundred thousand pounds. The Government, the moment permission could be obtained, started some thousands of tons of provisions from her naval stores. But there is a higher duty than that—to save a nation from utter ruin and extinction.

MONADNOCK.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA.

The steam-ship *City of Merida*, from Vera Cruz and Sisal, via Havana on Feb. 21, reached this port Saturday night. The courtesy of Purser **BENSEL** placed us in receipt of valued Mexican journals and also of the correspondence printed below.

The Carnival in Havana—Scenes in the Streets—The Case of Zenea—A False Alarm—War News—Notes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1871.

We are now in the midst of carnival, and this afternoon's procession will end the diversion until Sunday next. Even in times of profound peace the number of carriages which thronged the passes and streets on Sunday and yesterday has never been exceeded; an unbroken double line extended from the Principe fort all along the Paseo, down the Calzada de la Reina and through the Campo Marte and Prado to the Penitentiary opposite the Morro Castle. Old residents missed familiar faces, many of whom are taking sleigh rides in New-York, having their faces and hair whitened by a genuine northern frost instead of artificial whitewash, such as the Cuban ladies are always in the habit of using, and now especially in carnival time. Public confidence has so much been re-established that numerous families, who had not been seen in public since the outbreak of the war, yesterday made their first appearance. It is calculated that about two thousand vehicles were in the procession yesterday, but among all the masks not a single figure distinguished itself, either for beauty or quaintness. Everybody was out as a participant or a looker-on, and that was about the only noteworthy feature; to compare the Havana carnival with those of Rome, Venice, Cologne, or even with the processions in New-Orleans and Mobile, would be absurd; nevertheless, the show is an entertaining one. At night, fourteen public balls took place, and not a single case of murder was reported as having occurred, except that of a negro early on Sunday, an unprecedented fact in Havana. At several of the balls the spectators were treated to an exhibition of all that is low, vulgar and indecent among Spaniards, Cubans and mixed breeds; but this is no novelty. This afternoon it is expected that the Paseo will again be crowded, and it is hoped that affairs will pass off without disturbance.

THE CASE OF ZENEA.

M. **JUAN CLEMENTE ZENEA**, who was sent to Cuba as the emissary of the Spanish Minister, **NICOLAS AZCARATE**, and provided with the necessary documents by **MIGUEL ALDAMA**, is still confined in the Cabana fortress. **ZENEA** looks in poor health, and as he has not been allowed to communicate with the outside world, he has become gloomy and disconsolate. People will persist in calling his case the "Zenea mystery," but the Zenea mystery does not exist; every step taken by the chiefs of the Spanish Government, or by the principal directors of the Cuban Junta, is leaking out, and although the action of the Cuban Ladies' Club in New-York has been laughed at and ridiculed, there is every reason to believe that the assertions made then and there are true in every particular. **ZENEA** will not be executed, and it is more than doubtful whether he will ever be tried. He played a deep game and a successful one, but necessity and want will often drive a man to do things contrary to his nature and inclination. The documents from New-York, signed and sworn to by the most prominent members of the Spanish party there, (at some future day I may mention names and give extracts,) exculpate **ZENEA** from the charge of having come to Cuba in the interest of the Cuban party alone. These Spaniards acknowledge what part **ZENEA** and themselves took in the mission, and now it will be necessary for the Cuban chiefs to make public what part they took, and to prove it to the satisfaction of their countrymen. A simple denial will not answer the purpose, and they owe it to themselves, to their countrymen and to the cause they defend or pretend to, to let light into the whole matter. As to **ZENEA**, he has placed himself in a position wherein we shall allow him to remain, out of pity for an already unfortunate man.

A FALSE ALARM.

On Saturday evening an alarm spread rapidly through the city to the effect that 700 filibusters had landed at the Enseñada de Beserras, in the Vuelta Abajo. People ran to and fro, and early on Sunday morning the palace was besieged by anxious inquirers, the telegraph meanwhile being in continuous requisition between Havana and Pinar del Rio. At about 10 o'clock on Saturday evening Gen. **CARBO** received a telegram repeating the story and the Western Railroad Company was notified to hold itself in readiness to transport volunteers and troops, when another telegram arrived, which turned the whole into ridicule. A Spanish gunboat had ran aground at the place mentioned, and the crew, composed of about forty men, came ashore. The fright of the Spanish official at the place magnified the forty into 700, and, without waiting to display his heroism, took leg bail in order to carry the news. If 700 men should land, it would take ten times that number to keep them in check, as a hundred or more determined men could easily defend all the approaches to the Cuzcos, and, notwithstanding the oft-repeated boast that all the people in the Vuelta Abajo are loyal to the Spanish Government, it is certain that hundreds of natives would join the expeditionists if they should land.

WAR NEWS.

The insurgent Lieut.-Col. **MIGUEL MACHADO** and Major **DEMETRIO CASTILLO**, with eleven men, surrendered at Puerto Principe. Major **LORENZO DEL CASTILLO** surrendered on the 15th....Major **RICARDO PONCE DE LEON** surrendered on the 16th....Capt. **PABLO GONZALES**, with a number of men, surrendered on the 16th at Nuevitas....Gen. **CARLOS** telegraphs to **VALMASEDA** that so many people are coming in to the towns from the insurrectionary parts, that the country is entirely depopulated....Near Union the troops surprised the Cuban Military Court; the members escaped, but the documents were captured....The band of **LINO LLERAS** was at La Jutia at last accounts.

NOTES.

The city is filling with Americans. All the hotels are crowded....The Mexican steamer has $2,250,000 specie on board, for Europe, via New-York.

QUASIMODO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

SATURDAY'S INCIDENTS.

The gift of ubiquity would have been more than usually prized by the concert-goer on Saturday last. Three concerts took place in the afternoon, and two in the evening. No one of them can be cited as memorable, but the Wehli piano recital at the Union League Hall and the Krebs matinée at Steinway are to be rated much higher than those frequent occurrences invariably prefaced by the word grand and generated by a majority of mediocrities in art. Without seeking to establish a comparison between the two performers mentioned, we can recall the words of warm commendation written concerning both, and for which each fresh entertainment in which they take part gives renewed warrant. Mr. **JAMES M. WEHLI** repeated, at the Union League Hall, his interpretation of the programme offered on the previous Saturday. The hall was packed by a bright and fashionable audience, and the liveliest gratification was evinced at the variety of a bill which represented **BEETHOVEN**, **MENDELSSOHN**, **BACH**, **CHOPIN** and **HELLER**, as well as the *ad captandum* style as a composer of Mr. **WEHLI** himself. We have heretofore commented upon the gentleman's delivery of most of the numbers. Mr. **WEHLI** plays the "Moonlight Sonata" with an eloquence not attained to here of late years. His delicate touch endows **HELLER'S** quaint "Wanderstunden" with a mysterious seductiveness which the text only hints at. His fugue playing is good as a contrast, but it is not on a plane with his performance of **THALBERG'S** "Masaniello," in which his control over the keyboard, and the power of his execution are unchecked in their display. We need scarcely note the effectiveness of Mr. **WEHLI'S** own works. "Silver Bells" and "The Æolian Harp," under fingers capable of equally voluble and fluent expression, are unique means of charming a gentle and sympathetic assemblage. "Home, Sweet Home," for left hand only, was the final piece of the programme....Miss **KREBS'** seventh piano recital is to be reckoned among the most interesting of the set. We are glad to see that the series extends into the future. Miss **KREBS** is a young artist of taste and culture, and she is as industrious as she is ambitious. The selections she plays indicate that she has no lack of the quality that o'erleaps itself, although we do not mention the quotation in assertion of a doubt as to the good results of any well-pondered attempt. Quite unlike half a dozen older pianists whom we could name, Miss **KREBS** draws from an inexhaustible repertory. She executes all music with intelligence, dexterity, and with a purity of style appreciable in pieces trivial and grand. On the other hand, she rarely reaches even relative perfection. Polyglots are generally untrustworthy as linguists, and few pianists can interpret, in their most representative works, **BACH** and **CHOPIN**, **THALBERG** and **LISZT**. Miss **KREBS** gave a delicious reading of **MENDELSSOHN'S** "Rondo Capriccioso," a most satisfying delivery of **BACH'S** "Italian Concert," and a brilliant exposition of the intricate and unending transcription, by **LISZT**, of the tarantella from "Masaniello," which is an exceedingly characteristic motive, but which becomes, by force of repetition, rather trying to the nerves. As we have repeated time and again, we cannot regard Miss **KREBS** as adequate to the appreciation of **CHOPIN**, or to the setting forth of so light and truthful a specimen of his production as the waltz she rendered, and rendered badly. Thanks are due to the lady for exhuming the "Tambourin—Rigaudon—Double," by **RAMEAU**. It shows a curious relic of the past—**RAMEAU** flourished in the seventeenth century—and if more unearthing of the kind were done there would be fewer *laudatores temporis acti*, and a wider faith in the future. Besides the numbers alluded to above Miss **KREBS** recited a study by **CHOPIN**, and **THALBERG'S** "Home, Sweet Home." Mrs. **PHILIP D. GULAGER** and Mr. **RANDOLFI** lent vocal aid to the entertainment. These artists sang the duet from "La Traviata," "Pura Siccome un Angelo." Mr. **RANDOLFI'S** solos were **PROCH'S** "Gloeckentone" and **SCHUBERT'S** "Serenade," the singer's grand voice telling immensely in the two compositions. Mrs. **GULAGER** sang with much sweetness **MILLARD'S** "Waiting," and a demand for a repeat secured a hearing of a pretty composition of **VIRGINIA GABRIEL**. The conductor was Mr. **L. DACHAUER**. ....A very attractive concert was given at Apollo Hall by the Rivarde Musical Club, on Saturday evening. Several amateurs appeared, a *débutante*, Miss **ANNA SIMON**, and a well-known songstress at similar affairs, Miss **DAVENPORT** by name, being prominent. Miss **SIMON** will be heard at no distant date at a concert for the Ladies' Aid Society of the Hahnemann Hospital. Miss **DAVENPORT'S** execution of the polonaise from "Mignon" ranks with the best non-professional singing we have ever been privileged to listen to. The most substantial feature of the entertainment was the recital by M. **RANIERI VILANOVA**, of **CHOPIN'S** *polonaise de concert*, numbered third, if we are not mistaken, and provided with an orchestral accompaniment supplied by a very large body of musicians, under the leadership of Mr. **P. A. RIVARDE**. M. **VILANOVA'S** performance of this very difficult composition was not only the fruit of an art education begun in boyhood, but the offspring of an imagination and a fancy which the reader of **CHOPIN** must have, and of the knowledge requisite to a choice of the fit means of expression. We hope M. **VILANOVA'S** very fascinating delivery of this capital production will soon be repeated in public....Miss **VIENNA DEMOREST**, previous to a more decided debut, took part in a concert before an invited audience at the Chickering Rooms, while the Rivarde Club was performing up-town. A very genial and warm-hearted assemblage was in attendance, and the singing of the lady afforded unmistakable pleasure to many of her friends. It will be some years, however, before Miss **DEMOREST** can safely be introduced to a general assemblage. And when experience shall have given her an insight into method, and nature rounded her sympathetic voice into fullness and culture and extended its limits, it will be time to decide as to the owner's fitness for the execution of "sacred" or for that of "secular" music. But even then it will be injudicious to resort to preliminary assurances as to extraordinary gifts and talent. A first appearance is the earliest appeal an artist can make to opinion. It is reprehensible enough to seek to deny the fact when a great individuality from abroad is in question, and is sustained in large claims by known authorities and many tongues. How much more disagreeable, not to say impolitic, is it in such a case as this.

MISS NILSSON.

Miss **NILSSON** sings in Steinway Hall on Tuesday, March 14, and in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Friday, March 17.

MLLE. SCHNEIDER.

Now that the report of the death of Mlle. **SCHNEIDER** has been contradicted, we shall have to await the mail news before deciding as to the genuineness of the incidents which led to giving it currency. We are in a position to affirm, however, that Mlle. **SCHNEIDER** is not engaged by any one in this country.

Theatrical.

BRIEF NOTES.

There is no novelty in the announcements of the City theatres for this evening. At Wallack's, "Money" will be the play. A series of new equestrian comicalities is promised at the Circus....Miss **VIRGINIA BUCHANAN** was married in this City, on Thursday last, to Mr. **BENTON J. PARKER**, of Chicago....At the recent benefit performance of Mr. **CHARLES WALCOT**, at the Walnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia, Mrs. **D. MORRISON**—formerly Miss **CHARLOTTE NICKINSON**—made a reappearance on the stage. It was "for the occasion only," a fact to be regretted in the existing scarcity of good actresses.

"CHRISTENING OF LOTTA."

The New-Orleans *Commercial Bulletin*, Feb. 20, says: "About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while six or seven hundred guests of the St. Charles Hotel were preparing for their evening meal, and the crowd in the rotunda of this vast house were discussing the merits of the various bills pending before the Legislature, or bartering for votes upon the more or less plausible measures, the fate of which is to be determined during the few remaining days of the session, all careless of the interests or occupation of other people, a select party was assembled in Room No. 175 of the hotel, to witness one of those scenes which remain deeply impressed upon the actors and spectators for long years to follow. The occasion was a double baptism, the prominent one being that of **LOTTA**, the little actress, whose engagement at the St. Charles Theatre has attracted to that place of amusement all that is refined and fashionable in this City for the past four weeks. Rev. Dr. **LEACOCK** made his appearance about 3¼ o'clock, and, after having been introduced to the company, grasped the tiny hands of **LOTTA**, saying, 'I have longed to see you, but was not permitted to do so,' and then added a few words of congratulations to her upon her proposed admission into the Church of Christ. **LOTTA** was simply and modestly attired, like a little lady, as she is in the full meaning of the word, in a black silk underskirt, deeply pleated at the hem, with an overskirt and boddice of the same material, the overskirt being looped at the sides. Over the boddice she wore bretelles of a light blue silk, which contrasted charmingly with the black of her dress, and was in excellent harmony with her fresh complexion and auburn hair, and looked as bright as the beautiful sky outside, which poured its gorgeous light into the room with a generous warmth. At a signal of the venerable minister, the company arose and **LOTTA** knelt before a chair at the centre table and the company joined in prayer. The ceremony of baptism was then performed, Mr. **LEACOCK** reading the exercises from a relic of the past, which had been loaned for the occasion by Miss **BETTIE IRWIN**, a granddaughter of the sage of Ashland, upon the fly-leaf of which was inscribed the following: 'Hon. H. Clay, Ashland, Kentucky, with the respectful regards of Mrs. T. Allebone, Philadelphia, 1848;' and presented by that lady when the great Harry of the West joined the Episcopal Church. Upon the back Prayers and Lessons are printed in gold on the morocco binding, and the fly-leaf bears the following:

> 'By the Standard—The book of common prayer and administration of the sacraments and other rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, together with the psalter or Psalms of David. Philadelphia: THOMAS WADLE, 1847.'

If the ceremony was imposing it was not a little enhanced by the presence of this book, that had belonged to one of the greatest statesmen the world has ever produced. **LOTTA**, who received the name of **MIGNONNE LOTTA CRABTREE**, made the responses in a clear voice, and when the turn of the sponsors came—Mr. and Mrs. **W. M. CONNER** and Mr. **STEPHEN VAIL** and Mrs. **JOS. PACKARD**—Mr. **CONNER** made the responses in their behalf. **LOTTA** having thus renounced the works and pomp of Satan, Mr. **LEACOCK** proceeded to administer the sacrament to **MIGNONNE LOTTA CONNER**, the daughter of the first sponsors of **LOTTA CRABTREE**, a wee bit of human nature still in her teething period, who received the holy sprinkle under the name of **MIGNONNE LOTTA CONNER**, with Col. **M. J. O'BRIEN**, of Augusta, Ga., and **LOTTA** as first sponsors, and **OLIVER D. RUSSELL**, Esq., and Miss **BETTIE IRWIN** as second sponsors. There was a temporary squeal when the babe was made a Christian; but the period was short, and the company mingled in merriment over cakes and Krug, and eventually repaired to the grand ordinary, where a bounteous table was spread, attended by **THOMAS**, the waiter *par excellence* of the St. Charles, whose imperturbable countenance had for the occasion assumed a special grin of happiness."

The Settlement at Pitcairn's Island.

From the Alta California.

EDINBURGH, Jan. 25, 1871.

EDITORS ALTA: On my passage home from your port, I called at Pitcairn's Island, being nothing out of my way, but rather the means of shortening the passage by going due south when out of trades, thereby passing quickly through the light winds. I found some seventy persons on the island—a healthy and moral people—and obtained several hundred oranges and limes, by giving them a little medicine and clothing. The latter they stand much in need of, the women particularly being very short. Some charitably disposed person coming that way with a stock of women's and men's second-hand clothing would confer an everlasting favor upon them. There is plenty of goats and wild pigs, and water.

I am not bound to California this voyage, or I would certainly do all I could to bring things with me from here. Excuse this, and oblige me by inserting the matter. Yours, &c.,

(Signed,) JOHN PURDY,
Master, *Whittington*.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND, Oct. 6, 1870.

MR. EDITOR: As many ships pass this island on the route to and from San Francisco, but at too great a distance to board them in our canoes, it is our opinion that they do not know the island to be inhabited. There are no dangers of rocks or shoals, and if they come within a mile they would most always get a supply of fruit, &c. We number sixty or seventy persons, and we always like to show hospitality to strangers and to hear the news. This is the third day we have seen ships pass, and this day one is standing in, by which we send this. The landing is on the north side of the island.

If, dear Sir, you would have the kindness to give this a place in your valuable paper you would greatly oblige your humble servants,

THE COMMUNITY ON PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

Letter from Gen. Moltke Acknowledging the Receipt of the Baltimore Sword.

Mme. **WERNER DRESEL**, wife of the Prussian Consul in Baltimore, and President of the German Ladies' Patriotic Society, has received a letter from Gen. **MOLTKE**, thanking the Society for the sword sent him as the chosen General of the German people of Baltimore. The *Gazette* of that city publishes the letter as given below, with the explanatory remark that during the German Fair held there last November this sword was on view, and every visitor voted for whichever German General he pleased.

HEAD QUATERS, VERSAILLES, Jan. 23, 1871.

HONORED LADIES: It were difficult for me to tell my delight and surprise at the receipt of your magnificent present, accompanied by so many good wishes for my wellfare, and I beg you will accept my most sincere thanks for the manner in which you have honored my small services for our Fatherland. You may be assured that the sword will be treasured in my family as a glorious proof that the love of Fatherland and high-minded sentiments of German woman never die. Let us hope that throughout united Germany the results of the great sacrifices made will receive the same approbation as that with which it is honored by you, who from so great a distance follow impartially and with a warm, patriotic heart, step by step, the events at home. The fact that your flattering present comes to me in connection with the charitable act for our poor soldiers and wounded, raises it the more in my estimation. May God spare you long to such good deeds.

With a renewed expression of my heartfelt thanks, I have the honor to remain your most obedient servant,

V. MOLTKE,
General of Infantry and General-in-Chief of the United German Army.

Woman's Union Missionary Society—Annual Meeting.

Last evening the annual meeting of the "Woman's Union Missionary Society" was held at St. Ann's, on the Heights, Brooklyn. This Society has been in existence about ten years, and has in charge a variety of missionary projects. Principal among these has been the establishment of a mission house in Calcutta, with Miss **BURTAN**, of Brooklyn, in charge, and with four lady assistants, or "Bible readers." They are also about to establish a mission house in China, and contemplate a school for children in Japan. This is exclusively a woman's work, having, besides its foreign fields, branches in various parts of the United States. There are also in New-York and Brooklyn several "Mission Bands," composed of young ladies and children, who have proved themselves very efficient auxiliaries in the work. From the annual report, read by Dr. **SCHENCK**, we learn that this Society, which pays no salaries except to its missionaries, has disbursed during the past year about $15,000. The meeting was addressed by Dr. **PRIME** and others.

THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF REFORM.

How the World Receives Reformers—The Subject Illustrated by the Lives of Christ and John the Baptist—Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Despite the disagreeable weather, the audience at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, was quite as large as usual. A collection was taken up in aid of the American Home Missionary Society. In calling attention to this Society, Mr. **BEECHER** announced the fact that the collection taken up last Sunday for the benefit of the starving people of France amounted to over $2,000, and added that it was not better than he expected they would do. Referring to the Missionary Society, he said there were hundreds of thousands of men in our own land that were starving for better bread—the bread of life, and he hoped that those persons who had gone out before us to the Far West to bridge streams, lay railroads, and build towns and villages, would be looked upon as deserving of the moral support of their more wealthy brethren. The baskets were passed around, and a good contribution was the result.

In his opening prayer Mr. **BEECHER**, after invoking the blessing of the Almighty upon all institutions calculated to spread the blessings of education over the world, and counteract the baneful influences of superstition, thanked the Lord for the prospect of peace about to settle upon the torn and distracted nations of the earth, and hoped that the time would speedily come when it would be no longer necessary for the hand of Heaven to be stretched out to dash nations to pieces as a potter his vessel, but that all might know the truth and bow in submission to it.

The sermon consisted of a running commentary upon the seventh chapter of Luke's Gospel, in which are related the circumstances attending the restoration by Christ of the widow of Nain's son to life, and afterward of the reception by the Savior of the messengers who had been sent by John the Baptist inquiring whether Jesus was indeed the Savior, or if they were to look for another. This chapter, said Mr. **BEECHER**, is remarkable for the fact that it presents more nearly a connected view of a whole day in the Savior's life than we are accustomed to find in the Gospel narrative. The literary devices known and practiced in our days of manufacturing unity were quite unknown to those who wrote the life of Christ. No one would think now of writing any biography without having a continuous record of the elements of time, and a chronological statement of the order in which the principal events in the life under consideration took place; but in the case of Christ, the evangelists have so grouped events and sayings that it is frequently impossible to tell whether a given miracle was performed early or late, or whether many of the parables were uttered together or at considerable intervals. Now and then, however, there is a kind of inner view given, and we see the actions of the Master as plainly as though we had been by His side. Such, I think, is this chapter, and especially this scene of the raising of the widow's son. It took place in the last year of His ministry, when he stood on the pinnacle of His fame. The common people were then his friends, and the Pharisees had not, from prudential motives, thought proper to commence the persecutions that ended in his death. It was at this time also that John, the old lion-heart, cooped up in prison by the side of the Dead Sea, hearing of Christ's fame, sent out the inquirers referred to in the text. Mr. **BEECHER** here referred to the fact that to us it would naturally have seemed that the best and most certain answer for Christ to have made, would have been in the affirmative, assuring the messengers that he was indeed the Son of God, but such he did not do. On the contrary, making no reply of a direct character to the question, he bade them look at his work, and then go back and tell their master, John, what they had beheld. It is also to be noted that up to this time Christ had made no claim whatever to Divine origin—he had simply declared himself to be the Son of Man, and for aught that he had said or done, the people had a right to believe that he was simply a Jewish prophet. Among the actions to which Christ called the attention of the inquirers was the fact that to the poor the Gospel was preached, and that was the most wonderful stroke of the whole conversation. Humanity, in that corrupt and selfish age, under that barbarous and despotic Government, the taking care of the poor was more astonishing than the restoring of sight to the blind, or raising the dead. Nothing was so wonderful as that there was a heart that really occupied itself with feeling for the poor. With this answer the messengers retired. At this point Mr. **BEECHER** referred to the manner in which John and Jesus were respectively received by the people of their day. John, because he fasted and prayed, was said to be possessed of a devil, while Jesus, who believed in social life, and ate and drank like other men, was accused of gluttony. This same state of feeling exists today. The heart of man is set upon evil, and whether reform appear in the shape of the ascetic John or the social Jesus, external objections will certainly be urged, and either devil or glutton be the name bestowed upon the reformer. The Anti-Slavery contest amply illustrated that the gentle Quaker and the fiery **GARRISON** alike failed to move the corrupt hearts of the slave-holders. Force, strong and irresistible, used under the providence of God, alone could move them; and so it will ever be. The heart that is thoroughly set upon that which is evil will never be moved by human argument or entreaty. The all-powerful spirit of God alone can place righteousness in triumph over passion and sin.

PUNISHMENT OF SIN.

The Christian Idea of Punishment Here and Hereafter—Discourse by Rev. George H. Hepworth.

Rev. **GEORGE H. HEPWORTH** discoursed, yesterday morning, at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, on "The Christian Idea of Punishment Here and Hereafter," selecting his text from the twelfth chapter and tenth verse of Paul to the Hebrews: "He chasteneth us for our profit, that we might be partakers of his holiness." The reverend gentleman remarked that no man was without sin, and that there were many memories he would gladly recall, and with this conviction the question of future punishment was one that required much careful thought. He who dwelt so much on the loving kindness of the Father as to be forgetful of Him when He sits in judgment, was apt to introduce into his life a certain laxity, a certain freedom and license which destroyed his sensitiveness to wrong; he who looked at Him only as the judge, stern and vexed, with a frown on his face and thunders in his tone may become careless and reckless, while he who believed that the Diety was at once a judge and a father, would strive with all his might to avoid the wrong, because he feels the attractiveness and goodness of the Creator in his soul. When he opened the Bible and read the terrible denunciations it contained against crime, he confessed he was filled with an amount of terror almost approaching to awe, yet calm consideration convinced him of its utter silliness. He asserted that the Divine motive in inflicting such a law upon the human race was a good one, and exhibited kindness and love. The penalties of sin were simply and wholly remedial, and they could not be anything else. There was no vengeance in the heart of the Almighty. The "wrath of God" meant nothing. He could not be in wrath, for He would not be God if He were vengeful. He never hates, and when He is compelled to punish for a violation of His inexorable laws, He does so in sadness and for a good purpose. He pointed out the way of salvation by penance, and in this connection the reverend gentleman disclaimed the idea of conciliation with God by a death-bed repentance, when the sinner was unable, for want of opportunity, to pursue his course. It might be a true repentance, but the only solid proof of a man's reformation was afforded by his life in his continued struggle with sin and temptation. The world had settled doctrines in reference to future punishment which he disregarded, and which he did not hesitate to say is did not itself believe. Two generations ago our fathers believed in positive brimstone and actual physical torments, but under a more enlightened public opinion, no one now gave that idea a moment's thought. Men's minds invariably vindicate themselves, and these doctrines are toned down to the simple Biblical truths of love and kindness preached by Christ. But where did the wicked go after death? Were all men, good, bad and indifferent, thrown into common association? Was it so in this life? The law of social gravitation distinguished between class and class, and the law of spiritual gravitation demanded it. In Heaven there was an impassable barrier between the good and the bad; yet, as in this life, we end enabled to bring virtuous influences to bear upon those spiritually depressed and effect their peace and reformation. The theology of the present day locked the bad people together and threw the key away, so that no one could find them without affording them an opportunity of escape from eternal darkness. He condemned the narrowness of that doctrine, and expressed his belief in a broader charity, which sought to make all happy in the love of God. Man's only happiness was in the service of God, his only misery was in sin, but the time would come when all wrong would be destroyed, and when every soul shall confess with gladness that Christ is the Lord and that God is the Father.

INDIAN MISSIONS.

Discourse by Rev. Dr. William Butler at the Rose Hill Methodist Church.

Rev. Dr. **WILLIAM BUTLER**, who was the founder of the Methodist mission in India, and who has successfully labored in that field for the past fifteen years, delivered a very entertaining discourse, yesterday morning, before a large congregation in the Rose Hill Methodist Church, of which Rev. Dr. **SEARLES** is pastor. The reverend gentleman was sent out by the Methodist Missionary Society in 1856, was in Lucknow at the time of the siege in 1857, and has resided in that city and the principal cities of India lying contiguous to the Ganges for ten years, returning about five years ago. The doctor did not preach a sermon from a text, but gave the result of his experience in that country. He alluded to the Oriental origin and character of Christianity, as was illustrated by the fact that the founder was an Asiatic; the first ministers and members of the church were Asiatic; every page of the Bible was written by an Asiatic hand. The parables and allusions of the Bible are all Oriental; the prospects and hopes of the Christian and the pictures of Heaven are all depicted in Oriental language, and taken from the best figures and types of Oriental life. The Bible can be read by these people by the roadside without the aid of a commentator, and can be better understood than it can by us with one. The second part of the discourse related to the fact that Christianity came to us by the Oriental missionaries, who brought it to the homes of our forefathers and made them what we are in England and America today. The third part of the address showed that it was our duty to bring home to them the Christianity which has done so much for us, and which can do as much for them personally, socially, and religiously. The resistance they present to these efforts was illustrated by the Sepoy rebellion in 1857, and shows the want of faith among the Hindooized Europeans who were then cowed down by the superstitions around them. The doctor spoke of his ride through Lucknow, after the siege, on the back of an elephant, and gave a brief description of the scenes which he then beheld. He said that under the providence of God these oppositions were being overthrown, as was shown in the altered condition of Lucknow within a period of fifteen years. The victory of **HAVELOCK** not only resulted in the overthrow of 300,000 Sepoys and the disarmament of the rebels, but it effected a change in public views and opened the way for the untrammeled circulation of the Word of God and the success of missionary labor. In the city where Bishop **HEBER** wrote his despondent declaration that Christianity could not find a lodgement, Dr. **BUTLER** lived to see, eight years after the rebellion, another Bishop sit in the same bazaar with a conference of forty-two Methodist ministers around him holding sessions without molestation, and the preachers, members and orphan children of missionaries now number 400, and are people in whose veins the blood of the Sepoys flows. The doctor spoke of a visit which he paid to Mahadeo in Delhi, where he saw twenty-two of the leading idols dashed to pieces by the Mohammedan Sepoys, who outraged the Hindoo religion during their brief term of power. The speaker exhibited one of the twenty-two idols to his congregation. The effect of this was to lead the Hindoos to pray for the restoration of a Christian government, which alone could stand between them and the outrages of the iconoclastic Mohammedans. The doctor illustrated, in conclusion, that Christianity was thus, even by the consent of the people themselves, invincible and inevitable in India, and he invoked the confidence and earnest work of the congregation to sustain this labor in the most liberal manner. A collection was taken up and the congregation were dismissed with the benediction.

OTHER SERVICES.

Woman's Work in the Church—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Foss.

Rev. Dr. **FOSS**, pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, Thirty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, discoursed, last evening, upon the position and work of women in the Church. His text was taken from the sixteenth chapter of Romans, first and second verses, and from this he argued that Paul had Christian women laboring with him in the Gospel. It would be strange, indeed, if Christianity, which lays contributions upon everything—science, art printing, railroads, telegraphs, &c.—had no place for women to promote the Gospel. The Pentecostal promise was that God would pour out his spirit upon all flesh, and daughters and children, as well as sons and husbands, should prophesy or proclaim the truth. But to arrive at the true position and work of woman in the Christian Church required a historical review, and this the doctor gave, running back to the patriarchal days when married women were engaged with their husbands, as, for instance, Abraham and Sarah, Isaac and Rebecca, Jacob and Rachel, and women without husbands, widows or virgins, as Miriam, Deborah, Huldah, and others. And coming down to New Testament times, we find the names of Elizabeth and of Mary, the mother of the Saviour, of Anna in the temple, of Mary and Martha in Bethany, and many others. And Jesus always showed his sympathy for women and children, as witnessed by his raising Jarius' daughter, raising the widow of Nain's son, healing Peter's wife's mother, and in many such instances. What noble Christian woman has not envied Mary Magdalene as she broke the box of precious ointment on the Savior's head, and washed and wiped His feet. Women followed Him up Calvary, and sat before His cross. They were first at His tomb with spices and ointment to embalm Him, and when Peter and John ran to the sepulchre, and ran away again, Mary Magdalene staid behind, and received the first greeting from her risen Lord. The doctor then showed the relations of women to the Church in the apostolic and post-apostolic days. They were not preachers of the Gospel, but, from the chapter before him and others, it was evident that they were helpers in the Church, and were very largely employed. This was proved by citations. After the Apostles days there was an order of deaconesses in the Church, and it is a tradition that they were organized and ordained by St. Bartholomew. And it is remarkable that the word in the text translated "servant," is the same which is elsewhere rendered deacon, deaconate. But the office and order of deaconesses soon began to change, and became the foundation for that far-reaching system of Roman convents and nunneries from which, during the Dark Ages, women suffered so much. The doctor then briefly referred to the order as it exists, and has existed among Protestant denominations. In 1821 the Reformed Church of Paris, established or revived the order, and it has now under its care a series of orphanages, hospitals, schools, and other institutions, reared and maintained by women. Another in the village of Kaiserberg, near Dusseldorf, on the Rhine. The Episcopal Church of this and other cities, are doing a good work, and the Methodist Church has two noble examples here of what can be done by Christian women in the Five Points' Mission and the Old Ladies' Home. And recently a Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has been organized. Members of this society and other ladies who can attend, will meet in Trinity Church today at 3½ P. M., to hear Mrs. Dr. **BUTLER** lecture on the condition of women in India.

"The Accomplished Woman"—Discourse by Rev. W. T. Clarke.

A lecture, entitled "The Accomplished Woman," was delivered last evening by Rev. **W. T. CLARKE**. He commenced by saying that accomplishments are the bloom of the faculties, the flowers of achievement. The order of life is from within outward. The law of woman's being is grace of man's strength. Piety is the efflorescence of her nature. Man becomes moral; piety is her native attribute. Accomplishment is the outblossoming of the sentiment of beauty, and an attainment with woman is a native grace. The lecturer deplored the artificial accomplishments of boarding schools, where a smattering of knowledge renders the graduates disdainful to those who work for a living. Flashy culture and shabby gentility sink society into a sort of "Vanity Fair" full of gilt-edged men and *papier maché* women. "Truth is beauty; beauty truth," said the immortal **KEATS**. Accomplishment consists not in doing fine things so much as in doing fine things well. The sailor who guides the frail boat with safety mid its graceful curvettings is accomplished, and so may be a driver through a dangerous mountain pass. Millions do things in a fine way. The old lady who knitted in the stars and stripes on the stockings she sent to the soldiers at the front showed her patriotism and art. A spirit of beauty should pervade all our actions. God has been lavish of beauty and He means that we should imitate Him. Walking is an accomplishment in which young ladies are sadly deficient, and even those who are queen-like in the drawing-room are awkward in the street, bent forward like old women of ninety. Good manners are an accomplishment. Society is overrun by girls who cover their beauty with a coat of brass. Politeness is the finest of all arts. A polite woman uplifts by her tones, and even her silence is persuasive. To be beautiful in deportment one must be beautiful in soul. Divine sentiments are given us to benefit others, and the noble thought should be nobly uttered. Conversation or the ability to talk well is almost one of the lost arts, and the ordinary gossip and babble of society is vapory and useless. There is as much difference between a common gossip and an accomplished talker as between a ranting elder and an Everett. Woman talks better than man; he overpowers, she is the mistress of the art of persuasion. Conversation is her proper domain in the face of the vulgar satire that is launched at her. Then there is music which ministers to others, filling home with melody, and soothing the dull pauses of disease. The art of entertainment should be cultivated. The hospitality of many chills, while that of the prized few teaches us to forget our cares and open our hearts. An accomplished woman does everything beautifully, because it is done with grace. It has been said by the poet that "a thing of beauty is a joy forever." Finally, an accomplished woman is one whose soul of generosity and loveliness transposes her form and features with spirituality, breaths through her words and blooms in her deeds; men can but admire and love her, and angels smile approval on her course. Let her be thus accomplished, and her life will be a beauty and a blessing—her death a transition from decay to glory.

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DIED.

BUGARD.—At Harlem, on the 24th inst., Mrs. Samuel R. Bugard, in the 61st year of her age.

Funeral on Monday, the 27th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 225 East 128th-st.

CONATTY.—At Harlem, on the 23d inst., Helen L., eldest daughter of Thomas S. and O. E. Conatty, aged 19 years 11 months and 13 days.

Funeral services will be held on Monday next, 27th inst., at her late residence, No. 57 West 127th-st., near 6th-av., at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be removed to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

DELMONICO.—On Sunday morning, 7½ A. M., 26th inst., of diphtheria croup, Laurence Clemence Aline, daughter of the late Constantine and Louise Delmonico, at the age of 4 years, 8 months, 17 days.

The friends of the family, and those of her uncles, Mr. Lorenzo Delmonico and Mr. Léon Barre, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Mott-st., on Monday, the 27th inst., at 4 P. M., without further invitation.

FERRIS.—In Jersey City, Sunday morning, Feb. 26, Garwood Ogden, only son of Garwood and Mary Gamble Ferris, aged 16 months, 26 days.

Funeral services will be held on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 86 Jersey-av., Jersey City.

HEBARD.—At Rochester, on Friday, Feb. 24, Mrs. Maria Hebard, widow of the late Zebulon Hebard, and mother of Henry C. Hepburn, of this City, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives will meet the remains at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., on Monday, 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, to proceed from thence to Green-Wood.

JACKSON.—On Friday, Feb. 24, Jeremiah Jackson, in the 78th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 69 West 23d-st., on Monday, 27th inst., at 4 P. M.

LINDE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday morning, Feb. 26, Annie C., youngest child of Frederick C. and Margaret R. Linde, aged 3 years, 2 months and 11 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 290 3d-st., near South 2d-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

MORTON.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 25, after a protracted illness, A. C. Morton, civil engineer and late President of the International Coal and Railway Company, in the 61st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 3 East 33th-st., on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Goshen, Orange County, on Tuesday morning for interment.

QUINN.—On Sunday, Feb. 26, Edward H. Quinn, at his residence in Williamsburg.

Notice of funeral in Tuesday's paper.

ROWE.—On Saturday, 25th inst., John Rowe, aged 54 years.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral exercises, at his late residence, No. 187 Hudson-st., on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 9 A. M. Remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie on the 10:40 train.

REUBELL.—On Saturday, Feb. 25, Catherine L., wife of Baron Alfred Reubell, and daughter of the late A. H. Lawrance, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 1 P. M.

TOWNSEND.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 26, Catherine Bronson, daughter of John J. Townsend and Catherine R. Townsend, in the 5th year of her age.

WILSON.—On the 25th inst., of pluro-pneumonia, George Wilson, M. D., in his 49th year.

Funeral services at St. Thomas' Church, 5th-av. and 53d-st., on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family, and of his brothers, Harris and Wm. H. Wilson, are invited to attend.

☞ Monmouth County, N. J., papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Resignation of Republican Members of the House—Their Explanation.

The thirty-four members of the Indiana House of Representatives who resigned their seats to prevent the passage of a new Apportionment bill, have published an address to the people of the State justifying their action. They say:

> We have been, as a minority on the floor of the House, compelled to submit to novel, unjust, unprecedented and tyrannical rulings from the Speaker, made for the sole and only purpose of furthering party schemes and measures. We have been denied our privilege to be heard in support of right, principle and law. Our constitutional rights as a minority have not been respected, but have been trampled under foot by the majority, without the semblance of justice or decency. Brute force has been threatened from the chair to subject us to the arbitrary and unconstitutional demands of the majority. What we have claimed as a privilege, and never before questioned by any deliberative body, has been denied us.
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> Forbearing to take the step we have finally been compelled to take, our forbearance has been construed into abject submission to their behests. They demand that we should acquiesce in the will of the majority to enact an infamous, iniquitous and unconstitutional measure, known as House Bill No. 291, to apportion the State for Senatorial and Representative purposes, denying us, by the operation of the "previous question" the right to amend or suggest any change in the proposed law. And by reason of the accidental majority of the Democratic Party upon the floor of the House, all debate and all amendments were not only cut off, but the bill referred to was placed out of its regular order, and given precedence over all other important legislation then pending; and having been passed to engrossment under the arbitrary rulings of the Speaker, in direct violation of law, to complete the infamy the bill was, by sheer force of Democratic power, made the special order for the next day at 9 o'clock A. M., thereby declaring that all legislation, of whatsoever character or importance, should be postponed until the unlawful and unconstitutional behests of the majority should be subserved.
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> The enormity and infamous character of this measure will be seen when it is considered that, should this bill become a law, the Republican Party might carry the State by 15,000 majority, and yet, under its provisions, the Democracy would still control both branches of the General Assembly, thus giving to a minority, in express violation of the wishes of a majority of the people, the United States Senators and all the officers to be chosen by the General Assembly. Indeed it was the open and avowed purpose of the majority, in the language of the Representative from Monroe County, (Mr. MITCHELL,) to so redistrict the State that the Republicans should never again have a majority in the General Assembly. * * * It will be seen that, by the express terms of the Constitution above quoted, every six years only can an apportionment be made for legislative purposes, and that this must be done at the session next after the successive enumerations are made. Not, then, till after the enumeration now being taken is complete, could such a measure be constitutionally passed—that is, not until the session of 1873. Yet the Democracy, because of their power, proposed to override the Constitution, and place upon our statute books this act, thus showing that the Democracy in the present Legislature are wholly regardless of law and Constitution, and are as revolutionary in character now as they were ten years ago.
>
> We earnestly appealed to the Democracy to postpone the consideration of the bill till a later day in the session, so that the many important measures pending might be finally acted upon, and all non-political questions in which the people are interested settled; but our appeals were treated with contempt.
>
> Having taken an oath to support the Constitution of the State when we took our seats, we could not sit silently by and suffer the final accomplishment by the Democracy of this unjust, unconstitutional, and revolutionary measure, without feeling that we would be chargeable as accessories to the crime, and to prevent it we resigned our seats as members of the Legislature.

On the other hand, a Joint Committee of the Democratic Senators and Representatives have published a card, in which they insist that the bill complained of was a fair, just and necessary one, that they had the clear constitutional right to pass it, and that, considering the opposition it was likely to meet in the Senate and the fact that but few working-days of the session remained, it was deferred as long as prudence would dictate. Moreover, they say that even if it were unconstitutional, unjust and iniquitous, and were pressed with unwarranted haste, this was "not sufficient ground for this revolutionary faction to end the business of the Legislature."

The Celebration of Italian Unity—Letters from Bishop Coxe and J. G. Whittier, and a Hymn by Mrs. Howe.

Meetings were held last week in Boston, Buffalo and Pittsburg, to congratulate Italy on the recent movement for union, and the liberation of Rome. Among the letters read at the Buffalo meeting was the following from Bishop COXE:

No. 314 DELAWARE-STREET,
Feb. 21, 1871.

GENTLEMEN: Your proposed effort to give a voice to the real sentiments of Buffalo as to the noble position of Italy and her emancipation from a despotism which has enthralled her for ages, appeals to my warmest sympathies. I trust the meeting may be a large one and equally characterized by wisdom and enthusiasm. For myself, however, and for my reverend brethren, the clergy of my diocese, I feel that this occasion will not furnish the coveted opportunity of uniting in such a demonstration. It is part of our code, and I think it a wise one, not to share in any movement which we have had no opportunity of organizing and in which our counsel has not been invited. For such movements we cannot be even apparently responsible. Nevertheless, I shall rejoice to find that the movement is successful; and I deeply regret that I cannot take a personal interest in an effort to make it so. You are engaged in an important work, and I trust that God will give it His blessing.

Most respectfully yours,
A. CLEVELAND COXE,
Bishop Western New-York.

At the Boston meeting the following brief letter from Mr. JOHN G. WHITTIER was read:

MARLBORO' HOTEL, 21, 2d mo., 1871.

DEAR FRIEND: If my name can be of any service in the proposed meeting in celebration of the freedom of Rome and the unity of Italy, pray make use of it. It is barely possible that I may be able to attend the meeting. At any rate, present or absent, I shall heartily indorse your congratulations upon an event, the magnitude of which we have as yet but faintly comprehended. Thy friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

REV. G. HAVEN.

The following hymn was written by Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, for the same meeting, but the singing was omitted:

Let them sound a victor strophe from the mountain to the sea!
Sweep away the old defenses! let the tide of life run free
As the thought of God commissioned, that outleaps captivity.
Let Italy be one!
Chorus: Glory, hallelujah! &c.

There's a mother, sad and lonely, who for ages gave no sound,
Save in moaning for her children, from her bosom sold and bound;
They have gathered now about her, with their beauty she is crowned,
And Italy is one!

Not of war this boon was given, not achieved in wrath and blood,
Not the soldier's gauntlet flings it; nor the battle's fiery flood;
In the garden of Christ's passion did it slowly bloom and bud,
The love that makes men one.

Sound the trump of resurrection! let the noble dead arise!
Let the hour long wept and wished for make God present to their eyes!
Let one joy illume the heavens and the earthly paradise,
Since Italy is one.

Mother, mourning long thy dear ones, let the Present rapturous strain's
Lift its prayer for all who suffer, pour its balm on every pain;
Till the motherhood immortal hold God's children in its reign,
And all mankind are one.

A Remarkable Divorce Case in Missouri.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Feb. 21.

In Judge LINDLEY'S Court yesterday, a decree was granted to BRITTON A. HILL, Esq., divorcing him from his wife MARY MELINDA. The parties were married about thirty years ago, and lived together until 1849, when, on a joint petition, they were divorced by an act of the Missouri Legislature. The wife was allowed all the property—now worth nearly a million of dollars—and the custody of the surviving child. In 1854 the lady was married to D. ROBERT BARCLAY, Esq., with whom she has ever since lived happily. In 1857 Mr. HILL married again, but his last union was not more fortunate than the first. Several years ago the second Mrs. HILL went to Europe and remained so long that her husband went after her; when she returned to this country he applied for a divorce, pending which the lady went back to Europe, and shortly afterward was reported to have been drowned while bathing in the Bay of Nice. Mr. HILL employed fishermen to drag the bay for the body, but it leaked out that the lady was not drowned, but had gone away with a friend. Afterward she became acquainted with King VICTOR EMMANUEL, and was employed as the grand lady of his household at Rome. Several months ago—so it is stated—she died of fever, and the suit for divorce was dismissed.

The divorce of Mr. HILL from his first wife was decided by the Supreme Court to be illegal. The matter came before the Court last year on a bill filed in Court by the lady's trustees to compel Mr. SAMUEL SIMMONS to purchase a certain lot of ground on Fourth-street, opposite the Court-house, in accordance with agreement—Mr. SIMMONS having refused on the ground that the legislative divorce having been illegal, the trustees could not convey a clear title. To obviate this difficulty, Mr. HILL brought the suit before Judge LINDLEY. On the decree being granted, Mr. HILL moved that the legal disability against the lady marrying again in less than five years be removed, which was granted. Under a law of the State the children, by both marriages, are made legitimate.

Thus ends a case which, for romantic details and strange circumstances, has no parallel in the annals of the divorce Courts. It is hoped that all difficulties, legal and social, are now removed, and that there will be no further trouble between any of the parties.

Important Arrest of Counterfeiters in New-England.

From the Boston Post, Feb. 25.

The officers of the United States Secret Detective Service have for some months been working up a case of counterfeiting in New-England. They having had evidence of large transactions, extending from Boston through the principal parts of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Vermont, the northern part of New-York, and in many places on the Canada frontier, and having been convinced that the head-quarters of the parties were in Boston, Col. WHITELEY, Chief of the Secret Service, came here a few days ago, and yesterday succeeded in securing three persons around whom a chain of evidence has been wound which will probably result in their conviction. EVERETT J. OBER, of Dedham, Mass.; JOHN H. HERVEY, of Salem, N. H., and JAMES MCDERMOTT, of Manchester, N. H., are the names of the parties arrested. MCDERMOTT and HERVEY are alleged to have been engaged in "shoving"—carrying on a small retail business, while OBER is said to have been a manufacturer on an extended scale, and a wholesale dealer. Several heavy transactions will be brought up against him. A large amount of the "Stanton head" issue was captured; the bills were remarkably well executed, particularly the paper, in which the fibre used by the Government has been successfully imitated. Among the notes captured were several counterfeits of the Westchester County Bank, of New-York. It is thought by the officers that the arrest of these parties will break up the most notoriously successful gang of counterfeiters in New-England.

A Clergyman Refunds a Small Marriage Fee.

An association of Congregational Ministers met in Owego last week, and the points of one unofficial report made at the gathering are thus given by the Binghamton *Republican:*

A few days ago, one of the clergymen said, a young man called upon him and asked him to officiate at his wedding, saying that the young woman whom he intended to marry lived twelve miles away, but the marriage was to be at the house of her uncle, only four miles from the minister's house. The brevet groom gave a moderate fee in advance, borrowed the good man's buggy to bring the intended bride to the rendezvous, and at the appointed time the clergyman reached there, as he could, and found all ready. But just then the young lady concluded she would not be married. The groom told the minister that he guessed he could some day induce her to change her mind, and if so, he should be called in. In a few days he came around, the "gal had come to her oats," but he was afraid she might retract again before he could take her to her uncle's, and to avoid all risk he had called in a clergyman right there and made all fast. "And now, Elder," said he, "how about that fee I gave you; you did not do the job?" The Elder intimated that he had loaned him his carriage gratuitously, and had put in an appearance at the time and place named, at some cost to himself, and it was not his fault that he did not do the job. "Wall, Elder," was the response, in a triumphant tone, "and so was I there, too, and it wasn't my fault that you did not do the job, and I want my money." And he got his money.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Two sales of minor importance were made at the Exchange on Saturday, (Feb. 25,) both by order of the Supreme Court, in actions of foreclosure, as follows: MULLER, WILKINS & CO., under the direction of THOMAS H. LANDON, Esq., referee, disposed of a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, located on the north side of Sixtieth-street, 160 feet east of Fourth-avenue, house 20 by 55, lot 200 by half block; sold for $24,500 to Mrs. MARY C. BRONN, the owner of the mortgage foreclosed. The other sale was made by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, under the direction of S. N. STUART, referee. The property sold comprised a four-story brick house and lease of a lot, situate on the north side of Fourth-street, between Avenues B and C, and known as No. 263. The lease has three years to run, with covenants for renewal. The premises were purchased by T. SCHWARTZ for $7,000. No other business was transacted.

At the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, on Saturday, three legal sales of property in that city, made by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, were effected by J. COLE, auctioneer, as follows: Under the direction of FREEMAN CLARKSON, Esq., referee, plot of ground, 100 by about 129 feet, south side Eleventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, sold for $5,650, to Mr. P. WANDER; under the direction of DAVID BARNET, Esq., referee, a three-story brick house and lot located on the north side of President-street, (No. 89,) west of Hicks-street, lot 20 by 100, sold for $5,500, to FRANCIS JORDAN; and under the direction of HENRY C. MURPHY, Jr., Esq., referee, seven full-sized lots on the north-east corner of Halleck and Smith streets, also fronting on Gowanus Bay or Creek, sold together for $5,000, to J. P. ROBINSON and ISAAC RICH, the owners of the mortgage foreclosed and the plaintiffs in the action. The mortgage amounted to $12,000, and at the price realized a heavy deficiency is apparent. The attendance at the sales was good.

In our report of the sale made by JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange in this City, on Friday, of the sugar-house and lot on Front-street, the size of plot, as stated in the summary, should have read 75 by 140, instead of 75 by 40, and the price $82,489, instead of $32,489, as printed.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 25.

In regard to the business of the past week ending Saturday, Feb. 25, and the results flowing therefrom, it is gratifying to state that there are now indications for a better and a stronger market. The auctions held at the Exchange throughout the week have all been well attended, and the interest evinced in the transactions decided in its character. Tuesday was particularly an active day, the sales on that day alone amounting in value to over $500,000, while in nearly every case in which property of any kind has been offered, it has met with a comparatively ready sale at fair figures. It is not alone, however, upon the sales at the Exchange that we base our opinion as to an improvement in this branch of trade, but we are assured by brokers and other large dealers in real estate, that during the past week the inquiry for property has been more active, private sales more easily effected, a greater desire for investments exhibited, and that in all other respects business has assumed a brighter look than it has worn for weeks past. In the matter of rents, a number of contracts have been closed during the week, and although as a rule the prices fixed for the ensuing year are somewhat lower, the decrease on the average is not so great as to be noticeable, while in some localities tenants have consented to an advance which more than compensates for the reduction conceded by owners in others. As a result of the improvement in business, referred to above, an active Spring trade is now predicted, and from the number of large sales soon to take place, this would seem to be an established fact. The list of auctions prepared for this week, as given below, is an attractive one, but as we approach the first of May larger lots of real estate, first-class in every respect, are to be offered. It is therefore to be hoped that the growing confidence, as shown during the last six days, will continue, and there is no reason that it should not, for, to a close observer and one who has watched the public sales, notwithstanding great efforts have been made to break the market, the fruitlessness of the attempt has been apparent, for although throughout the season the sales have been dull and few in number, still, in every case where property has been fairly and above-board offered, it would be difficult to point to a single instance where it has been sacrificed, or sold even below its estimated value, while in the private transactions effected a marked firmness has been constantly exhibited. As we have before remarked, if the buying public are fully persuaded that auctions will be fairly conducted, no difficulty will be experienced in disposing of desirable property at good prices. The following is a summary of last week's business: Value of real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 25, $828,389; corresponding figures for week ending Saturday, Feb. 18, $199,995; increase, $628,394. The transactions of each business day are represented by the following figures: Tuesday, Feb. 21, $510,300; Thursday, Feb. 23, $187,400; Friday, Feb. 24, $99,290; Saturday, Feb. 25, $31,500, and Wednesday, Feb. 22, being a holiday, no sales were made. The auctioneers engaged during the week have been A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.; Muller, Wilkins & Co.; Roberts & McGuire, James M. Miller, A. Journeay, Lawrence, Oakley & Fleury, and S. Dingee & Co. In addition to the sales referred to, MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at the Exchange, on Thursday, sold a Pennsylvania coal mine for $30,000, and J. COLE, at the Commercial Exchange, Brooklyn, during the week has disposed of property located in that city, amounting in value to $48,575.

BUSINESS FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

Although the business of last week was of importance, and, both in the number of sales and variety of property offered, in its character marked, the auctions projected for the present week are even more noticeable. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the attendance of buyers at the Exchange will justify the efforts made by the various auctioneers to cater for their interests, as at no time this season has a larger lot of superior real estate been presented for consideration than will be brought to the notice of the public at this time. The sales proposed for to-morrow, as will be seen by reference to the list below, are worthy of special attention. The following, however, is the week's programme in full, all the auctions to take place being noted, as far as advertised, or recorded on the books of the leading brokers:

TODAY, MONDAY, FEB. 27.

By A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., at the Exchange at public auction, three lots, together with a first-class brick house and boat-shop thereon, located on the north-west corner of Avenue A and One Hundred and Fourteenth-street. The lots are each 25 by 98, forming a plot seventy-five feet front on the avenue. The house is 24 by 38, and the boat-shop 18 by 55. A portion of the plot, 59 by 69, is laid out as a garden. The same firm will also offer for sale the valuable pier on the East River at the foot of Montgomery-street known as No. 50, in size 40 by 420 feet, also half of the pier, (the other half being owned by the city,) at the foot of Gouverneur-street, 20x210, known as No. 51, together with the bulkhead on South-street, between the said piers.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, at public auction, the four-story frame store and lot known as No. 350 Bleecker-street, north-west corner of West Tenth-street, and the four-story attic and basement brick dwelling and lot No. 217 West Tenth-street, in rear of the above. The corner lot is 28.11 by 26.5, and the rear lot 28.1 by about 29 feet. Mr. MILLER will also sell the premises known as No. 347 Bleecker-street, south-east corner of West Tenth-street, comprising a two-story and attic brick store 25.6 by about 41 feet in depth. Two corner lots being embraced in this sale, adds much to its importance.

By ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, at the Exchange, three Supreme Court sales in foreclosure, as follows: Under the direction of SAMUEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, the sale adjourned from Friday last, comprising a four-story brick tenement-house and lot, on the north side of East Thirty-fifth-street, 149 feet 4 inches west of First-avenue; lot 18.4 by 97.8. Under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, a four-story brick tenement-house and lot, on the north side of East Fourteenth-street, 88 feet east of Avenue B: lot 24.11 by one-half the block. And under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the west side of First-avenue, 24.9 feet north of East Twenty-fifth-street; lot 25 by 75 feet.

TUESDAY, FEB. 28.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at the Exchange, at an Executor's sale by order of HENRY P. MCGOWN, Esq., Executor of ANDREW MCGOWN, deceased, the following unimproved City property: four lots, north-west corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Third-street; four lots, north-east corner of Third-avenue and Ninety-fourth-street; seven lots, north side of Ninety-fourth-street, 105 feet east of Third-avenue; six lots, south side of Ninety-fifth-street, 105 feet east of Third-avenue; six lots, north side of One Hundred and Third-street, 100 feet west of Second-avenue, and twelve lots, south side of One Hundred and Seventh-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A. Also, three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, 215 feet east of Fourth-avenue, and three lots in the rear, on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, on which is erected a first-class two and one-half-story frame dwelling-house, a stable and other out-buildings. This property belongs to the McGown estate, and the house was the late residence of the deceased.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, at an executor's sale, by order of the executors of THOMAS J. BLANCK, deceased, the following improved City property: Two four-story and basement brick houses and lots located on the east side of Hudson-street, known as Nos. 426 and 430 respectively. Also, the following unimproved property belonging to the same estate: Three lots north side of Fifty-seventh-street, and one lot south side of Fifty-eighth-street, all between Broadway and Seventh-avenue; two lots west side of Seventh-avenue, 50.5 feet north of Fifty-seventh-street; two lots north-east corner of Eighty-fourth-street and Ninth-avenue; one lot east side Ninth-avenue, 76.8 feet north of Eighty-fourth-street; one lot north side of Eighty-fourth-street, 100 feet east of Ninth-avenue; four lots east side of Ninth-avenue, 25.8 feet south of Eighty-fourth-street; two lots north-west corner of Eighty-third-street and Ninth-avenue; two lots north-west corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifth-street, and two lots north side One Hundred and Fifth-street, 80 feet west of Fourth-avenue. All the above lots are full sized, being 25 feet front and 100 feet or more in depth, except those on Fourth-avenue, which are but eighty feet deep. The same auctioneer will, in addition, offer for sale the three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot on the north side of Fifty-seventh-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, known as No. 409 East Fifty-seventh-street. House, 16.8 by 50; lot, 16.8 by 100.4.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at the Exchange, at public auction, the property on the corner of Broome and Essex streets, adjoining Ludlow-street Jail, and known as Nos. 227, 229, 231, 233, Broome, and No. 71 Essex-street, respectively. The buildings on the property are small frame structures, in poor repair, but the lots are desirable, as together they form a plot of ground 75 by 86 feet 6 inches, the first figures being the front on Broome, and the last on Essex-street. Messrs. BLEECKER & CO. will also offer a gore lot on the south-west corner of Fulton and Church streets, known as No. 190 Fulton, diagonally opposite St. Paul's Church. The lot has a front on Fulton-street of about 12 feet, and on Church of 78 feet 5 inches. On the west line of the lot is a stone foundation-wall 2 feet wide by 18 feet deep, which is sold with the property.

By ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, at a Supreme Court sale in foreclosure under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, the valuable premises known as No. 708 Broadway, east side, north of Fourth-street, comprising a two-story brick building, and a lot 25 feet front by 137 feet six inches in depth. This sale was adjourned from Monday of last week, but is announced for to-morrow as positive, and the property is to be sold without reserve. The same firm, at a Sheriff's sale, will also dispose of six lots on the west side of First-avenue, 25 feet south of Fifty-second-street. The lots lie adjoining each other, and the plot is 152¾ feet front by 100 feet in depth.

By V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO., B. P. FAIRCHILD, auctioneer, at the Exchange, at an executor's sale, by order of SAMUEL CARDWELL, Esq., executor, four lots each 25 by 100 feet located on the west side of Third-avenue, 75 feet north of Forty-second-street, also two frame houses and lots on the east side of Third-avenue, 49 feet 4 inches south of Forty-second-street. The lots together have a front on the avenues of 49 feet 4 inches. In addition Messrs. STEVENSON & SON will offer for sale at public auction a building lot 25.6 by 102, on the south side of Eighty-sixth-street, near Madison-avenue.

By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., MORRIS WILKINS, auctioneer, at the Exchange, at public auction, the desirable three-story and attic brick dwelling-house and lot situated on the south side of Eighth-street, between First and Second avenues, and known as No. 52 St. Marks-place; lot 25 by 89.6.

By LAURENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale in foreclosure, under the direction of JOHN JEROLEMON, Jr., Esq., referee, a lot with the improvements thereon, located on the east side of Lexington-avenue, 22 feet 5 inches north of Forty-fourth-street. Lot 19.6 by 75.

By WM. KENNELLY, at the Exchange also, at a Supreme Court sale in foreclosure, under the direction of THOS. BOESE, Esq., referee, a valuable lot with a large brick stable thereon, situated on the north side of Thirty-seventh-street, 245 feet east of Fifth-avenue. Lot 25 by 98.9.

By JOHNSON & MILLER, at the Exchange, at public auction, desirable Brooklyn property, as follows: Four lots, each 25 by 95, together with a frame cottage thereon, 33 by 49, located on the south-west corner of Ninth-avenue and Seventeenth-street, in that city; also four lots in the rear of the above, on the south side of Seventeenth-street, each 20 by 100. These lots are in the immediate vicinity of the entrance to Prospect Park, on high ground, and overlook the parade and Fair-grounds. The sale is made to close an interest, and is said to be positive.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at the Exchange, at an executor's sale, by order of the executor of WM. H. FALLS, deceased, the four-story brown-stone-front house and lot, known as No. 7 West Twenty-fourth-street, north side, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue. House 24 by 65, lot 24 by 89.9; also the premises located on the east side of Pearl-street, opposite William-street, between Chatham and Madison, comprising a lot 25 by 100 feet, upon which there is a two-story brick store; also a leasehold property, embracing two lots located on the north side of East Broadway, extending through to Division-street, between Jefferson and Clinton streets, and together forming a plot 52 by about 114 feet. Upon this property are two three-story brick dwelling-houses each 26 by about 45 feet, known respectively as Nos. 202 and 204 East Broadway; a four-story brick house, 25 by 44, containing two stores known as Nos. 191 and 191½ Division-street, and a two-story and attic brick store known as No. 193 Division-street. The lease of the lots expires May 1, 1877, with no covenants of renewal, but the buildings are to be paid for by the owner of the realty, unless the lease is renewed. The ground rent on both lots is $480 per annum.

By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., at the Exchange, also at an executors' sale, by order of the executors of WM. W. CHESTER, deceased, the leasehold premises known as No. 19 University-place, south-east corner of East Ninth-street, embracing a three-story attic and basement brick dwelling-house, together with a lot 34.7 by about 103 feet, the house holding the same front by about 55 feet in depth; ground rent, $350 yearly. Also, the leasehold property, known as Nos. 11 and 13 University-place, north-east corner Eighth-street, (Clinton-place,) comprising a lot 35.6 by about 94 feet, with a three-story attic and basement brick dwelling-house thereon, nearly covering the same: ground rent, $325 per year. Both leases are from the trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, and expire May 1, 1876. Buildings to be paid for if new leases are not given.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale in foreclosure, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, one lot on the north side of Seventy-ninth-street, 225 feet east of Second-avenue; lot, 25 by half block.

By WYCKOFF & LITTLE, at the City Salesroom, No. 16 Court-street, Brooklyn, the business property on the corner of Fulton-avenue and Gallatin-place, the lot being 95.10 by 110, also a three-story brick store and lot, located on Fulton-avenue, at the junction of Chauncey-street; lot, 21.5 by 100, building, 21.5 by 40.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at the Exchange, at an executors' sale, by order of the executors of PHILLIP HARMON, deceased, valuable New-York property, as follows: Five-story and basement brick house and lot, known as No. 7 Duane-street, north side, 89.6 feet east of William-street, adjoining the Shakespeare Hotel. The lot is an irregular one, having a front on the street of 20 feet, and a depth of about 70 feet. Four-story brick store and lot, No. 381 East Houston-street, south-east corner of Willett-street; lot, 17.3 by 65. Three-story brick front store and lot, adjoining above, No. 383 East Houston-street, south side; lot, 20 by 65. Four-story brick store and lot, No. 401 East Houston, south-west corner of Sheriff-street; lot, 20 by 60.6. Also, six lots with the buildings thereon, located on the south side of Henry-street, between Jackson and Scammel, and adjoining All Saints' Church. The lots are numbered respectively, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302 and 304 Henry-street. The buildings are of brick, averaging two stories in height. Messrs. MULLER & CO. will, in addition, dispose of the following Brooklyn property belonging to the same estate: Four lots, each 25 by 100, situated on the west side of First-street, north-west corner of North Fifth-street, and fronting on the East River. The premises are known as LAWRENCE & FOULK'S ship-yard, and are sold together with the water rights appertaining thereto. Also, the entire block fronting on the north side of North Fifth-street, between First and Second streets, embracing in all sixteen lots, each of which is 75 by 100 feet. The same firm, at another executor's sale, by order of DANIEL O'CONNER, Esq., executor, will sell four lots, with the two-story brick buildings thereon, located on the south-east corner of Water and Montgomery streets, in this City, and known as Nos. 597, 599, 601 and 603 Water-street. The lots, together, form a plot 83.4 by 70 feet.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at the Exchange, at public auction, one lot 25 by 100.5, on the north side of Fifty-eighth-street, 150 feet west of Sixth-avenue. This lot formerly belonged to the Tallman estate, and was sold by Messrs. BLEECKER & CO., in March, 1868.

The last-named sale completes the list of transactions for the week as far as known, but should other sales be projected for Friday or Saturday—which is not now probable—they will be duly noticed.

PRIVATE SALES REPORTED.

The following private sales of City property are reported as having been recently effected at the prices named below:

By Samuel G. McCotter, Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway, business premises known as Nos. 56 Maiden-lane and 25 Liberty-st., comprising lot 33¾x100, with building covering same; sold to Powers & Weightman, of Philadelphia, for..	$1[illegible]0,000
By Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-st., plot of ground north side of 128th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., plot 37.6x100	7,500
1 lot, 5th-av., 77 ft. n. of 80th-st., 25x100	27,500
By Wm. Kennelly, No. 4 Pine-st., 3-story brown-stone-front store and lot, No. 666 6th-av., e. s., between 38th and 39th sts., lot 20.2x60.	20,000
2-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 231 West 22d-st., near 7th-av., lot 16.1x98.9	16,100

The list of property offered at private sale by leading real estate brokers and others, as advertised through our business columns, continues large. Special attention is called to the notices of the present week, as some superior opportunities for investment will in this way be presented.

Exchange Sales Saturday, Feb. 25, 1871.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

4-story b. s. house and lot, n. s. of 60th-st., 160 ft. e. of 4th-av., house 20x55, lot 20x100.5	$24,500

By Roberts & McGuire.

4-story brick house and lease of lot, No. 263 4th-st., n. s., between Avenues B and C	$7,000

Brooklyn Exchange Sales, Feb. 25.

BROOKLYN.

By J. Cole.

Plot of ground s. s. 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 100xabout 129	$5,650
3-story b. house and lot, n. s. President-st., 220 ft. w. of Hicks-st., lot 20x100, house 20x40	5,500
7 lots, n. e. cor. Halleck and Smith sts., and fronting also on Gowanus Bay, plot 175x100	5,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO CAPITALISTS,
INSURANCE COMPANIES, BROKERS, OR BANKERS.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY Nos. 3, 5 and 7 Maiden-lane, 50 feet from Broadway, and having a front on Maiden-lane of 50 feet, and built in the best and most substantial manner, steam-engine in sub-cellar, of the best construction, and the entire building heated by steam, and now rented for about $13,500 per annum; can be delivered on 1st of May with half under rent as above, or with the full rent roll.

For insurance companies, bankers or brokers, there is hardly anything offered more eligible, and as an investment it is commended to capitalists. Price and terms reasonable. For terms and further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
ON WELL-LOCATED REAL ESTATE IN THIS CITY OR BROOKLYN.
IMPROVED PROPERTY, STORES OR DWELLINGS PREFERRED.

None but first-class applications will be entertained; no bonus required. Principals only.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

W. H. FALCONER'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.
(Established 1853.)

Houses and lots sold; stores and houses lot and rents collected; entire charge taken of property. Charges moderate and references unexceptionable.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 13 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.; house 25x65 feet, conveniently arranged and in perfect order throughout, containing all modern improvements, including Baker & Smith's steam-heating apparatus; lot 25x98.9. To be seen by permit only. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or JOSEPH P. BAKER, (Arnold, Constable & Co.,) No. 309 Canal-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 13 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.; house 25x65 feet, conveniently arranged and in perfect order throughout, containing all modern improvements, including Baker & Smith's steam heating apparatus; lot 25x98.9. To be seen by permit only.

Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or JOSEPH P. BAKER, (Arnold, Constable & Co.,) No. 309 Canal-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE ON MADISON-AV.—The first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 294 Madison-av., between 40th and 41st st.; house 24 by about 70 feet; was built by Robbins, and put in perfect order last Summer; is very handsomely frescoed and furnished throughout. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

A MOST DESIRABLE ENGLISH basement, four-story brown-stone house, 20.6x60x half block, situated in 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in complete order, for sale.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FORTY-FIFTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a medium size house, containing all modern improvements, for sale for $24,000.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE ON LEXINGTON-av., a most complete full-size house, in perfect order; will be sold with or without elegant furniture.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

THIRTY-NINTH-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-AV.—For sale, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22.6x50x98.9, in good order, $27,000.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS., a well-improved street.—For sale, a three-story high-stoop brick house, 21x42, with two-story extension; price, $18,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—For sale, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x45x100, $28,000.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

WEST 51ST-ST.—FOR SALE, A MOST complete English-basement brown-stone house in perfect order, 20.10x55x half block, $28,000.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV., a three-story English basement-house, 18.9x60x half block, for sale, $25,500.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

THIRTY-NINTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Most desirable four-story English-basement house, 18.9x50x98.9, in good order; price, $35,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

SEVENTEENTH-ST., FACING STUYVESANT-SQUARE.—For sale, a full-size high-stoop brown-stone house, built in a first-class manner and now in good order; price, $22,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED, as heretofore, to give his personal attention to selling and renting City and country property, auction sales at Exchange Sales-room, also, sales of furniture at residence.
A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FULL-SIZE brown-stone house on 46th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; also full-size brown-stone house on 23d-st., near 6th-av. SAMUEL EDDY, office Brooklyn Insurance Company, No. 191 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A TWENTY-FOOT FIRST-class brown-stone house, in an 100-foot street, near Central Park entrance, at a bargain.
J. W. STEVENS, & BROS., Lumber Dealers,
47th-st., New-York, or No. 6 Pine-st., 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-basement brown-stone house, No. 40 East 31st-st., 20x60x98.9, between Madison and 4th avs., south side, in fine order. Apply to F. R. SHERMAN, No. 54 Wall-st.

$35,000 FOR A FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22 feet wide, on 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

A.—**WARD & OGDEN'S EXTENSIVE** Spring lists of houses for sale, at reduced valuations, now ready on application or by mail. Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, 25x55x100.5, in 43d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON CHURCH-st., from Cedar to Thames, 103 feet front by 46 feet on Cedar-st. Apply to W. L. WALLACE, No. 9 College-place.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. BROWN,
Son of
Lewis B. Brown, Esq.

DAVISON BROWN,
Son of
Stewart Brown, Esq.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to
Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

REAL ESTATE GAZETTE.—CARD.

Property-owners in City and country desiring their lists to appear in the March number of the most popular and extensive real estate medium in the county, must send or bring in their favors before TUESDAY, the 28th inst. No charge for advertising property left with us for sale, exchange or rent.
S. DINGEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Brokers in
Real Estate, Loans and Mortgages,
No. 82 Cedar-st.

MESSRS. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, having increasing demands and orders for all kinds of improved property, respectfully solicit the patronage of real-estate owners who desire to sell, lease or rent. Particular attention paid to the disposition of property placed exclusively in their hands.

ELEGANT CORNER HOUSE ON PARK-AV.—For sale, the superior house north-east corner of Park-av. and 36th-st., 39x74 feet; built by the owner in the very best manner for his own use; it is well arranged and in complete order throughout; lot 50x105 feet; price $130,000. Full particulars and permits from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FORTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR JUNCTION OF BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV.—For sale, English-basement four-story brown-stone house, 17x50x100, in good order: $19,000.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE IN 31st-st., near Madison-av., for sale; three story, 22x 56x100; brown stone; in good order; price, with carpets and gas-fixtures, $35,000.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, in good neighborhood, (Ninth Ward,) in perfect order, frescoed and replete with modern improvements; convenient to six car lines; $21,000; terms easy. For particulars apply to J. S. BROWNE, No. 10 Van Nest-place, or No. 439 West 14th-st.

FIFTY-FIRST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., for sale, a most superior house, finished throughout in hard wood; plumbing in best order; size, 21.2x55x100.5; four story. $46,500, with carpets and gas-fixtures.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, No. 156 Franklin-st.; house 25 feet front, lot 25x87.2; valuable for business purposes. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NICE two-story basement and subcellar, pressed brick house, stone trimming, nine rooms and conservatory; all conveniences, and in prime order; lot 107 by 19 feet; yard well stocked with vines; ten minutes' walk from Fulton, Catharine and Bridge-st. Ferries; price, $8,000; terms favorable; possession given early if desired. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house No. 278 President-st., (opposite Carroll Park,) Brooklyn. To examine, apply on premises; for terms, to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID MANUFACTURING property in Brooklyn; nine lots and spacious buildings, suitable for extensive works. For sale at a bargain on easy terms, or will exchange.
S. DINGEE & CO., No. 82 Cedar-st.

SPLENDID MANUFACTURING Brooklyn property for sale, near ferry; plot to suit; substantial buildings; favorable terms.
JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS —A large first-class three-story house on Willow-st., in complete order. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNES, No. 1½ Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Country Homes.

The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at

BAYONNE,
BERGEN POINT,
ELIZABETH,
ROSELLE,
WESTFIELD,
FANWOOD,
PLAINFIELD,
DUNNELLEN,
SOMERVILLE,
CLINTON.

Lots and Houses. Fine building sites, with land by the acre. Also, fine farms, improved. A full description of property can be seen at this office. This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 119 Liberty-st.
A. D. HOPE,
General Agent.

Also, a large number of HOUSES and LOTS at Newark, N. J., for sale or to let.

FARM FOR SALE
AT HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND.

Farm of the late Richard Losea, deceased; about 70 acres, including woodland, situated two miles south of the village, and one mile from South-side Railroad; twelve trains daily by each; well fenced and in excellent order, with apple orchard and other fruit trees; upon it is dwelling, barn and other outbuildings; will be sold low to settle the estate; terms easy. Apply to executors,
RICHARD E. LOSEA, on premises,
W. K. HINMAN, No. 169 South-st., New-York.

TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY
A large number of
COUNTRY-SEATS AND FARMS,
Varying in prices
From $5,000 to $200,000,
Including some of the finest residences on the Hudson River. WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON,
Auctioneers, No. 91 Cedar-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets: within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN THE TOWN OF RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—For sale, a large and elegant mansion, 50x135 feet, with about 270 acres of land beautifully located on high ground, commanding a fine view of the Sound and surrounding country. Location perfectly healthy and easy of access many times a day by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad to Rye or Portchester, from either of which depots it is distant about four miles. Mansion contains all modern conveniences, good barn, carriage-house, ice-house, and all necessary out-buildings on the premises. Is in every respect a first-class residence. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE MANSION, with four and a half acres of land, situated at Bronxville, one hour's ride from this City, and three minutes' walk from the depot. The house has sixteen rooms, and all the modern improvements, being newly built and beautifully and healthfully located; cost nearly $40,000; will be sold low. Apply to Mr. UNDERHILL, at the Bronxville Depot, or on the premises, and to GEORGE W. DOW & SONS, No. 55 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE (TEN rooms) and stable, with five or eleven acres of land, situate on the west side of Great Neck, Long Island, fifteen miles from New-York, about ¼ mile from the steam-boat landing, and two miles from depot; neighborhood first class; fine view of and near the water; property belonging to estate of Edward L. Tredwell, deceased. Apply to L. M. DAVENPORT, 58 Pine-st.

AT WESTFIELD, N. J.—HOUSE AND five acres of land. House contains fifteen rooms, bath, water-closet, hot and cold water carried through, and all conveniences of a City house; good out-buildings; all built about two years, and in first-class order; finest fruit trees; one hour from New-York; yearly taxes $45. W. W. COLBRON, No. 49 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TWO-STORY and French-roof house, situated on Grove-st., near William, East Orange, N. J., commanding an extensive view of the Orange Mountains and surrounding country; lot 72x250, handsomely laid out; fruit and ornamental trees; price $12,000; terms easy. Apply on premises, or of H. C. MEYER & CO., No. 184 Water-st., New-York.

STAMFORD, CONN.—TO LET, FURnished, a very attractive residence in Stamford, Conn., very completely and handsomely furnished; beautiful lawn, fruit and shade trees; carriage-house and stabling. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

CHOICE INVESTMENT.—BUILDING lots at Stamford, Conn., on Strawberry Hill, adjoining residence of Geo. S. Weston; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country; near the depot; price $150 to $400 per lot. Apply to E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, No. 8 Pine-st.

THE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS OF DANIEL BRINKERHOFF, ESQ., FOR SALE.—On Manhasset Bay, north shore Long Island, fourteen miles from the City; adapted for both Winter and Summer residence; if not sold will be let. Apply for particulars to B. MYERS, No. 16 Beekman-st.

AT WHITE PLAINS—A PLACE OF SIX acres; house beautifully situated, with all modern improvements, and five minutes from depot; for sale or will exchange for improved or unimproved City property. For further particulars, apply at No. 130 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

AT RUTHERFURD PARK—THE MOST successful and accessible suburb of New-York, forty minutes from City Hall; high ground, commanding fine views; desirable building sites, near station.
J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP, forty minutes from City Hall, on Jersey Heights Jersey City; two story, attic and basement; furniture for sale. Apply to GEORGE W. WAYRE, No. 40 Park-row, Room No. 5.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 5,915 Post-office.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR A VERY valuable property near High Bridge, a first-class dwelling, between 4th and 6th avs., worth from $30,000 to $40,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT ON STATEN ISLAND—A fully-furnished house, with three-quarters of an acre of ground attached, on the terrace at New-Brighton, three minutes' walk of the ferry; also, a house with five acres of ground attached, on the Clove Road, twenty minutes' walk of West Brighton Landing. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place.

NINTH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—To rent, for a term of years, a large house, completely furnished with plate, linen, and all the accessories to housekeeping; in good order; a rare chance; rent $6,250 per year. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

A.—**HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FURNISHED** and unfurnished houses to let, on Madison-av., Irving-place, 14th, 18th, 21st, 22d sts., and other respectable situations.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED, TO PRIVATE family only; brown-stone house, 14x50, No. 109 East 40th-st.; rent, $225 per month. Also, for sale or to rent, furnished, the brown stone high stoop four-story new house, No. 161 East 46th-st., 16.8x56; rent, $200 per month. JOHN MCKESSON, 91 Fulton-st.

HOUSES TO LET ON GREENWICH-AV., near 12th-st., and on West 11th-st., near 8th-av. Apply at the office No. 246 Greenwich-st., between Robinson and Murray sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE STORE NO. 806 BROADWAY, next to Grace Church, 25x100, with or without basement; also the large show-rooms, 50x75, on first floor, connected with the store, if desired, by a grand stairway; will be leased together or separately. Parties desiring large space, well lighted, in a most prominent location, at a moderate rent, will do well to examine. Inquire on the premises, or of O. S. POTTER, No. 495 Broadway.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE NEW-York County Bank Building, corner 8th-av. and 14th-st., with suites of offices in second and third floors, suitable for a business college, school or business purposes. Apply to D. & A. KINGSLAND & SUTTON, No. 55 Broad-st.

A.—**BROADWAY,** CORNER MURRAY-ST., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank, entire floor (25x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short easy stairs: location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BULKHEAD TO LET.—ONE HUNdred and twenty-five feet of bulkhead south of and adjoining the Pier foot of Beach-st., North River. Apply at the office No. 246 Greenwich-st., between Robinson and Murray sts.

A STORE SECOND DOOR FROM Broadway, No. 5 Waverley-place; house and store No. 21 Clinton-place, 8th-st.; part or whole. Inquire of J. F. WALTER, No. 5 Waverley-place.

STORE AND LOFTS TO LET—JOHN-st., between Cliff and Gold sts.—First-class building; four stories; 27 feet wide by 104 feet deep. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—MODERATE RENTS, STORES, lofts, and basements Nos. 45, 47, 49, and 51 Lispenard-st., near Broadway. Apply on the premises, or to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 82 BEEKman-st., with or without power. Inquire on the premises of TATHAM & BROTHERS.

TO LET—THE LARGE BUILDING NO. 38 Rose-st., near Duane, suitable for storage. Apply at the office No. 246 Greenwich-st., near Robinson-st.

STORES TO LET—NOS. 45 AND 47 JAY-ST. and 202 West-st., near Jay-st. Apply to THOS. PATTEN, No. 246 Greenwich-st., near Robinson-st.

OFFICES TO LET—ON BROADWAY, AT $300 each; heated with steam, &c. Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE STORE NO. 57 Cedar-st. Apply to GEORGE W. NICHOLS, third floor, No. 9 Pine-st., 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

LOFT TO LET IN WHITE MARBLE building, No. 73 John-st. Inquire in the store.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 2D AND 3D AVS., 94TH, 95TH, 103D AND 107TH STS.; ALSO, A DWELLING-HOUSE AND SIX LOTS ON 127TH AND 128TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Henry P. McGown, Esq., executor of Andrew McGown, deceased:

SECOND-AVENUE—Four lots, north-west corner of 2d-av. and 103d-st.

THIRD-AVENUE—Four lots, north-east corner of 3d-av. and 94th st.

NINETY-FOURTH-STREET—Seven lots, north side of 94th-st., 105 feet east of 3d-av.

NINETY-FIFTH-STREET—Six lots, south side of 95th-st., 105 feet east of 3d-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD-STREET—Six lots, north side of 103d-st., 100 feet west of 2d-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH-STREET—Twelve lots, south side of 107th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH STREETS—Three lots, north side of 127th-st., 215 feet east of 4th-av., and three lots, south side of 128th-st., adjoining the last-described lots on the rear, together with the first-class two and a half story frame dwelling, filled in with brick, stable and sheds thereon, being the late residence of Andrew McGown, deceased.

TERMS—Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER—Office, No. 28 Pine-st.

ON TUESDAY, FEB. 28, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order and under the direction of the executors of THOMAS J. BLANCK, deceased:

Nos. 426 and 430 Hudson-st., the two four-story brick house with stores on first floor.

Two lots of land west side 7th-av., between 57th and 58th sts.

Three lots of land north side 57th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

One lot of land south side 58th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

Ten lots of land on 9th-av., 83d and 84th sts., near Boulevard.

Four lots of land, two on west side 4th-av. and two adjoining on north side 105th-st.

Also by order of JOHN W. BLANCK.

No. 409 East 57th-st., the house and lot, title perfect; 60 per cent may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years, at the option of the purchaser.

For map and particulars, inquire of JOHN M. SCRIBNER, Jr., No. 8 Pine-st., or of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EAST BROADWAY, DIVISION, PEARL AND WEST 24TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executor of the estate of W. H. Falk, deceased:

EAST BROADWAY AND DIVISION STREETS—The three-story brick house Nos. 202 and 204 East Broadway, and the brick stores and dwellings Nos. 191, 191½ and 193 Division-st., together with the lease of the lots.

PEARL-STREET—The two-story brick store and lot situate on the easterly side of Pearl-st., opposite William-st., and known as No. 448 Pearl-st. Lot 25 feet, front and rear, by about 100 feet in depth.

WEST TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET—The four-story brown-stone high-stoop dwelling and lot on the north side of 24th-st., near Broadway, and known as No. 7 West 24th-st. Lot, 24x98.9; house, 24x65; two bath-rooms and all conveniences. Possession with deed. Can be seen from 11 till 1 P. M., by permit from the auctioneers.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at public auction on MONDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable houses and lots No. 347 Bleecker-st., on the south-east corner of West 10th-st., 25 feet 8 inches front, by about 43 feet 1 inch deep; No. 350 Bleecker-st., on the north-west corner of West 10th-st., 28 feet 11 inches on Bleecker-st., by 26 feet 6 inches deep, and No. 217 West 10th-st., adjoining the corner, 28 feet 1 inch by 28 feet 11 inches deep.

This property is very desirable for investment; is situated in an improving neighborhood, and one of the best locations for any business on the west side of the City. For maps or particulars apply to WM. & A. W. LOWERRE, No. 289 Greenwich-st., New-York, or to the auctioneer, at his office, No. 28 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BUSINESS PROPERTY IN THE TENTH WARD, ON BROOME AND ESSEX STS., AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room:

BROOME AND ESSEX STREETS—Four lots, Nos. 227, 229, 231, 233 Broome-st., south-west corner Essex-st., 75 by 64.3.

ESSEX-STREET—Three-story brick house and lot, adjoining the above, No. 71 Essex-st., 24 by 75; house very substantial, with counter cellar; old title; liberal terms.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

CORNER GORE LOT, IN THE THIRD WARD, ON CHURCH AND FULTON STS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 M., at the Exchange sales-room:

FULTON-STREET—The valuable gore lot No. 190 Fulton-st., south-west corner of Church-st., 78.5 feet on Church-st., being a gore lot left by the opening of Church-st. through the property of the estate of the late Mr. Duncan Phyfe. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

W. R. ROBERT, Auctioneer.

W. R. ROBERT—SHERIFF'S SALE.—ROBERT & MCGUIRE, Auctioneers, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Matthew T. Brennan, Esq., Sheriff, the three lots of land on the west side of 1st-av., distant 25 feet north of 51st-st. A. LEVINGER, Plff's Atty. Maps at the auctioneers', No. 87 Cedar-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as nurse in a private family; can take entire charge of a baby from birth; best City reference. Can be seen from 10 to 3 at No. 628 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., in fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as first-class waitress; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 206 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook, and will assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 20 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESsional cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 244 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid, and assist with washing; has eight years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 204 West 27th-st., third floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a respectable woman; will take chamber-work and laundress or chamber-maid and fine washing; excellent laundress; French fluting, box pleating, &c.; fine washing done up in best manner; good City references. Apply at No. [illegible] 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress who understands her duties thoroughly; making salads and the care of silver; can take the place of a man in waiting; first-class City reference. Call or address No. [illegible] 4th-av., corner 29th-st., in fancy store.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMstress' situation by a very respectable young woman; excellent dressmaker; cut and fit; operate on machines; dress very nicely; best eight years' City testimonials from her last place in the City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, families', ladies' or gentlemen's washing at her own house, or to go out by the day; understands fluting, doing up linens and flannels, [illegible]. Call or address at No. [illegible] West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as nurse, or to assist with chamber-work, or do plain sewing; best City reference. Call or address No. 322 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL lately landed, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or would make herself generally useful. Call at or address No. 121 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, engagements by the day or week; can cut, fit and trim in the best style, also children's cutting; best City reference. Call at No. 785 6th-av., between 46th and 47th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a respectable girl; good bread and pastry cook; understands her business; would assist with the coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 557 7th-av., near 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. [illegible] Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, ladies', gentlemen's or families' washing at her house; every convenience for drying and bleaching; best City reference. Apply to Mrs. SMITH, No. 344 West [illegible], second floor, [illegible].

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE woman, a cook's situation; professed cook of meats, games, bone, laid, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, &c.; good baker; good testimonials; at No. [illegible] 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO NICE, tidy, well-recommended girls, willing to go together, to do the work of a small family where there would be no other help. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or will assist with grown children; has no objection to travel; has good City reference. Call at No. 147 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse; understands the care of an infant perfectly; has unexceptional City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant Welsh woman as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; is neat and obliging; has the best of reference. Call at No. [illegible] West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO GERman girls, one as cook and to assist in washing, the other to do general house-work; good references. Can be seen at No. 128 6th-av., over drug store.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 137 Norfolk-st.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF MIDDLE AGE desires a situation as nurse to an invalid lady, companion, housekeeper, or any position of trust, or to go with a family to Europe; undoubted references as to character and ability. Apply or address No. 21 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st., excellent situations ready for servants in every capacity; Protestant and Catholic. City and country; girls not wishing to remain in office will be sent for.

ALL EMPLOYERS OF SERVANTS, IN City or country, can be promptly supplied with well-recommended and capable servants at New-York Employment Office, No. 1,2[illegible]4 Broadway, near 33d-st., established fourteen years.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS private secretary, or to read and write for an invalid; references exchanged. Address L. H. E., Station D, New-York City.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF FIRST-CLASS desirable help, such as waiters, cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, &c., may apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN, FRENCH, Irish and American help, for either City or country, can be found at No. 128 6th-av., over drug-store.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, single, a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; no objection to the country; first-class City reference from former and last employers. Address P. M., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUAtion; married man, who thoroughly understands the cultivation of hot and cold graperies, hot and green-house plants; can be highly recommended by his present and former employers. Address Mott-haven, Westchester, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; best of City reference given; none but a Protestant family need apply. Can be seen with his present employer for two days, at No. 21 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; best of City reference; can be seen with his present employer. Call or address No. 2 West 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant young man in a private family; is a first-class City driver; none but those who want a first-class coachman need apply. Call or address W. H., No. 31 West 30th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a single Protestant German man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good careful driver; best City reference. Address J. T., Box 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent single man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties; many years' unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 5 West 15th-st., near 5th-av., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored coachman; a single young man who thoroughly understands his duties; unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 146 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady man as coachman and gardener; is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; can milk; good City references from his former employers. Address J. K., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotchman as gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of references. Address J. M. S., Box No. 200 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN MAN, very well recommended, a situation as coachman or groom; understands thoroughly his business; speaks several languages and will be found at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av., corner 37th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class single man in a private family; thoroughly understands the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. Call or address for two days Wright's harness store, 311 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Frenchman as a competent waiter in a private family; will go to the country for the Summer. Address 43 East 41st-st., where he will be recommended.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as first-class coachman, for the country; is willing to make himself useful; the best of reference given. Address N., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOSS CARDer in a woolen-mill; had charge sixteen years; or as manager in a satinet-mill; can bring a good character. Address J. WEST, Blackinton, Mass.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Chinese boy to make himself generally useful; speaks some English; wages no object. Can be seen at No. 128 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and gardener; reference from last employer. Address M. C., Box 2[illegible] Times Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN JUST OUT OF SCHOOL, seventeen years of age, who speaks Spanish and English, and has first-class certificates, wants a situation in a large drug-store. Salary not so much an object as facility to acquire a knowledge of the business; satisfactory references given. Address [illegible], Box No. 128 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PLAIN [illegible]dener, German; none others need [illegible] who thoroughly understands taking charge [illegible] den, also of horses and a cow, and not afraid [illegible] wages moderate. Apply at 107 South-st., [illegible]

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A RE[illegible]spectable Protestant woman as good [illegible] and baker. Apply at No. 31 Madison-av., between [illegible] and 2 P. M.

WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE, A CLE[illegible] familiar with the making up and [illegible] abstracts. Apply with style of handwriting to [illegible] office Box No. 3,298.

WANTED—A COOK, WHO WILL A[illegible] with the washing of a small family; [illegible] required. Apply at No. 10 West 20th-st.

TO TAILORS.—WANTED, A COM[illegible] CANVASSER for my works on FASH[illegible] GENIO C. SCOTT, No. 171 [illegible]

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID WHO CAN dress hair and sew neatly. Apply from 9 to 11 o'clock at No. 45 West 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. [illegible] av., a number of professed Protestant [illegible] cooks, nurses, chamber-maids, waitresses, [illegible] and American, English, French, Scotch, [illegible] man servants suited in excellent situations.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT house, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av., are wanted girls of every description, both Protestant and Catholic, for the different kinds of work in City and country; well-recommended girls [illegible] sent for at their residences.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Mar. 4, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, March 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Mar. 11, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Mar. 18, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.

Anglia..........Sat., Mar. 4
India..........Sat., Mar. 11
Europa..........Sat., Mar. 18
Columbia..........Sat., Mar. 25
Caledonia..........Sat., April 1
Australia..........Sat., April 8

and an EXTRA STEAMER every other WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....Mar. 1, at 12½ P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD..........March 4, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY..........March 8, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH..........March 15, at 1 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........March 22, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........March 29, at 11 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, April 5, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Mar. 1
Siberia, Thursday, Mar. 2
Russia, Wednesday, Mar. 8
Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 9
China, Wednesday, Mar. 15
Aleppo, Thursday, Mar. 16
Algeria, Wednes., Mar. 22
Batavia, Thursday, Mar. 23
Abyssinia, Wedns., Mar. 29
Samaria, Thursday, Mar. 30

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

HELVETIA, GRACE, Saturday, March 4, at 2 P. M.
DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, Mar. 11, at 8 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

PEREIRE, DAURE..........WEDNESDAY, March 1
ST. LAURENT, ROUSSAN..........SATURDAY, March 25

NOTE.—The Pereire will sail direct for Bordeaux.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170,	$60.

according to the location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MARCH 4, OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. JONES, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVARLY.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco April 1, 1871, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, March 3.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, March 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, March 2, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 4, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, March 4, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Old line, low freight.

The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship RAPIDAN, E. WHITEHURST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, March 4, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Steam-ship LODONA will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, March 11.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........March 2
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau), March 9
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........March 16

For freight or passage, apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Thursday, March 9
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight), Saturday, Mar. 19
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Wednesday, Mar. 29
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight), Saturday, April 8

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.—Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of cargo ex bark ROSINA, from Bordeaux, lately stranded near Moriches, Long Island, are hereby notified that said cargo (excepting a portion not yet brought up from the beach) is in store at Woodruff & Robinson's stores, Congress-street, Brooklyn, awaiting their application for the same.

Consignees are requested to apply to the undersigned for an order for their goods without delay.

LAWSON & WALKER, Adjusters, No. 63 Wall-st.,
For Agents of bark Rosina.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER..........April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City. The United States Mail Steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River for the above ports on SATURDAY, March 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, will sail Feb. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FINANCIAL.

Security and Safety.

WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
Free of Government Tax,
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT
SINKING FUND
of the
WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.
Denominations,
$500 AND $1,000.

ONLY FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN, From January, 1870. Convertible into Stock and Receivable for Lands at Par. Land Grant of over One Million Acres from Government. Upon which, together with the Road and all its Property, these Bonds are a

FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE.

Lands Exempted from Taxation for 15 Years by Acts of Legislature. 120 Miles Road Built, from which income is derived, with rapidly increasing receipts. But 34 Miles More Road to Build, for which the iron is already purchased, and all the work under contract. An Air-Line from St. Paul and the North-west to Milwaukee and Chicago. Total amount of Mortgage $4,000,000. Estimated Value of Lands alone, nearly double that amount.

PRICE 90c., WITH ACCRUED INTEREST,

at which figure they pay at present premium on Gold, 9 per cent. per annum to the investor. The Trustees are Hon. WILLIAM H. LEONARD, Ex-Chief-Justice of Supreme Court, State of New-York, J. DUTTON STEELE and JAMES GOODSON, M. P., England, where a large amount of the Bonds have been sold. These parties are required to see that proceeds of land sales are applied solely to the paying of these Bonds.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

The connections of this Road with the Northern Pacific and the whole North-west, as well as its Eastern connections, will be seen from a Pamphlet and Map, which can be obtained at the office of

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., AND
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES:

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
PACIFIC RAILROAD MISSOURI STOCK.
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
TEBO AND NEOSHO RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 7s.
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. LAND GRANT BONDS.
MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD GOLD 7s.
MISSOURI STATE 6s AND 7s.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING-HOUSE
OF BRELAZ, ABT & CO.,
NO. 121 REGENT-ST., W.,
LONDON.

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE LAND-GRANT BONDS, issued to Lebbius Chapman, H. V. Poor, James M. Edwards, Trustees, dated July 1, 1861. The highest market price will be paid for the above by
WILLIAM A. GUEST, No. 25 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

UNION-SQUARE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 23 UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1871.

AT AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS, held on the 18th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

HENRY BEECKMAN,
JAS. R. WHITING,
T. B. READ,
SAMUEL SHETHAR,
F. M. BIXBY,
J. A. MILLER,
JOHN R. CECIL,
J. A. MONHEIMER,
G. L. BEECKMAN,
GRATZ NATHAN,
THEODORE MOSS,
B. H. BIXBY,
T. A. BANCKER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, HENRY BEECKMAN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
M. T. BRUNDAGE, Cashier.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 25, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bondholders of this Company for the election of directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburg, on the third WEDNESDAY (15th) of March, A. D. 1871, at 10 A. M.

The stock and bond transfer-books of the Company at their office in the City of Pittsburg, and at the transfer agency in the City of New-York, will be closed on the 28th inst. at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 15th day of March thereafter.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 18 until March 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year. The transfer-books will be closed in Boston, and at the transfer office in New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER AMES, President.
BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1871.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company, of Nova Scotia, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 50 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of March next, at 12 o'clock M. By order.
H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS, REGISTERED with the State Auditor, and payable by the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, for sale by
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT. GOLD 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.

ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.

THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE COST PROVIDED FOR BY SUBSCRIPTION.

ONE-THIRD ONLY REQUIRED FROM AVAILS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND
THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. TURNER, T. C. TURNER, J. TURNER, R. TURNER, } BANKERS, { A. TURNER, G. M. TURNER, J. S. DECKER.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

FOR SALE.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
BONDS.

THE NET EARNINGS OF THIS ROAD FOR 1870 WERE MORE THAN FOUR TIMES THE AMOUNT NECESSARY TO PAY INTEREST ON ALL OUTSTANDING BONDS.

For further particulars apply to
THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 8 Jauncey-court, No. 39 Wall-st.

WELLS FARGO AND CO.,

PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to all parts of the WORLD.

Credits for travelers, exchange and telegraphic transfers available everywhere.

Freight and packages to any portion of EUROPE at low rates.

Peculiar facilities for shipment of GOODS IN BOND, overland or by steamer, to the Western States and Territories, MEXICO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, due in 1897, interest payable on the first days of January and July at the BANK OF AMERICA, New-York.

This Road extends from Henderson, on the Ohio River, to the State line of Tennessee, ninety-nine miles, passing through the rich coal-fields and tobacco section of Western Kentucky, and forming important connections with Chicago, Nashville, the South and East.

The Road is now completed and opened for through business at a cost of $3,000,000. The net earnings are quite large, and there is no reasonable doubt that the extensive local traffic and important connections of the Road will make it abundantly remunerative to the stockholders.

The first and only mortgage of all the property and franchises of the Company is for ONE MILLION DOLLARS, (or $10,000 per mile,) payable as above.

Nearly all of the bonds have been already negotiated, and the remainder will be sold for the present at 82 and accrued interest, at which rate they constitute a very desirable investment.

Further information will be furnished on application to us.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 122 BOWERY AND 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of March, 1871, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 1 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE B. RHOADS, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors and Inspectors of Election for this Company will be held at their office, No. 12 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The polls will remain open one hour.
H. KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 25, 1871.

THE COUPONS ON LAND-GRANT bonds of Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, (now Kansas Pacific Railway,) due March 1, 1871, and the principal of bonds Nos. 1 to 250 inclusive, maturing at same date, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation, at the office of Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York. C. S. GREELEY, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the West Fairmont Gas Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 77 and 83 Liberty-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 14, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of the Company $300,000. By order of
H. J. DAVISON,
C. S. BROWN,
G. R. VAN ALEN,
F. F. JONES, } Trustees.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $25, up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER & CO., NOS. 217-223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS
LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, FEB. 27,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
RICH PLAIN BLACK SILKS,
of the celebrated manufacture of C. J. Bonnet & Co., Poncet Pere et Fils, Tapissier Fils et Derby.

ALSO,

70 pieces 24-inch rich plain BLACK PAILLE SUBLIME, a very superior Lyons Silk, which we are retailing at $2 per yard.

ALSO,

a full line of RADZMERE, or WIDOW'S SILK, of the manufacture of SOPER & SONS, Spitalfields, England.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS.

The great demand for the new CAMEO and OPAL SHADES induce us to open the entire balance of our specially imported stock, which we offer at our previous low prices.

FANCY SILKS,

Consisting of HAIRLINE CHECKS in all colors; BLACK and GREY STRIPES and CHECKS; BLACK and WHITE STRIPES and CHECKS, and COLORED STRIPES of all sizes.

An actual advance in the price of this class of goods, together with the unusual scarcity of the article in the market, make it a desirable bargain, which customers should avail themselves of.

JAPANESE AND MIKADO SILKS.

The fine assortment of these silks received by last steamer, will be opened on MONDAY, Feb. 27. The assortment comprises only the best grades, and will be offered at 87½ cents per yard.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We are offering, preparatory to our usual Spring opening, some NEW DRESS GOODS in various styles, to which we call especial attention as being particularly suitable for early Spring.

ALSO,

NEW SPRING SHAWLS,

in great variety of styles, colors and qualities.

ALSO,

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS, UPHOLSTERY, LINEN GOODS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, and FANCY GOODS and PERFUMERY, which will be offered at low prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK,

SELLING OFF.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS, AND THE ENLARGEMENT OUR PREMISES, WE SHALL COMMENCE SELLING OFF
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1871,
REGARDLESS OF COST PRICES,
ALL OUR STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS.
Also, trimmed and untrimmed HATS, BONNETS and CAPS.
All our stock of RIBBONS, VELVETS, SILKS and SATINS.
Also, FEATHERS and FLOWERS.
All our stock of NEEDLE-WORKS, EMBROIDERIES and LACES.
Also, DRESS-TRIMMINGS, SILK FRINGES, BUTTONS, &c.
All our stock of YANKEE NOTIONS, DOLLS, ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY, CORSETS, SKIRTS, &c.
Also, WORK-BOXES, WRITING-DESKS, and FANCY GOODS.
All our stock of HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c.
Also, Ladies' and Gents'

KID GLOVES.

All our stock of PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS.
PARTICULARS WEDNESDAY MORNING.
SALE WILL CONTINUE TWENTY DAYS.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

R. H. MACY.

A fine assortment of
RIBBONS AND VELVETS,
REAL LACE GOODS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES,
HOUSE-KEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, FANCY GOODS, BOOKS, &c.,
At Popular Prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN FASHions for ladies and childrens' dress. Mme. DEMOREST'S grand opening of the new Spring fashions on WEDNESDAY, March 1, No. 838 Broadway, will be presented on this occasion the most brilliant display of new designs ever offered in New-York. Mme. Demorest's mammoth bulletin of fashions for the Spring and Summer of 1871 ready on the day of opening. Also What to Wear, or semi-annual book of instructions on dressmaking. Price 15c.

JUST OPENED, 20,000 YARDS HAMBURG EDGINGS, INSERTIONS and GUIPURE BANDS, entirely new and fresh patterns, at extremely low prices.
Also, LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, bought at panic prices, previous to the siege of Paris.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
DEPOSITS OVER $2,250,000.
NEW-YORK BRANCH,
185 BLEECKER-STREET.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, three times in each year, or every thirty days, as depositors prefer.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.

All accounts strictly private and confidential.

All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Money deposited NOW will draw interest from MARCH FIRST at the rate of six per cent. on all sums exceeding $5.

Interest paid or credited on balance in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,670,343 83.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1. Assets, $2,145,440 45; surplus, $162,517 04.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Interest from March 1, equal to one month's extra interest; the same allowed on all amounts up to $5,000.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMOND MINES.—Two men agree to go to the above region, remain one year, and share profits alike with any man furnishing $1,500, each, as outfit. For further particulars address Post-office Box No. 3,126, Cincinnati, O.

A GENTLEMAN, SPEAKING CHInese, and possessing an extensive knowledge of the country and people, acquired during eight years' residence in China, is open to an engagement as agent of a firm or public company, or in any other capacity in which those qualifications would be of service, at any of the open ports; highest references, both in China and New-York. Address ALPHA, Box No. 5,065 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room and bedroom, communicating, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family private; location East 18th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, G., Box No. 101 Times Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 44 WEST 21ST-ST.—FINE SUITE of rooms, with very superior accommodations for one family only, in private family of three adults; all the appointments strictly first-class.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 28 West 12th-st. References required.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH TRAINS.

The New-Hamburg Bridge having been replaced, all trains will leave Hudson River Depot, 30th-st., as usual.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
FEB. 9, 1871.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Classical, Commercial, English, French and German.
No. 40 Washington-square, (south,)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

THE ALUMNI OF PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY, and all friends of good education, are earnestly requested to contribute to the fund now being raised by a Committee of the Alumni to replace the Academy Building, the recent destruction of which by fire has greatly impaired the means of the institution. Remittances in any amount to WILLIAM BOOTT, Treasurer, No. 61 Sears Building, Boston, will be gratefully received and acknowledged.
JOHN G. PALFREY, Chairman.
BOSTON, Feb. 8, 1871.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 12. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. For both sexes. Seventeen Professors and Teachers. Nine Departments. Term opens April 3. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A PROFESSOR WILL RECEIVE PUPILS in his class-room in the afternoon for instruction in higher Mathematics, English, &c.; a rare opportunity. Address DROZ, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 61st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 28TH-ST. 17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraint.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

COAL.

COAL.

TO CONSUMERS OF COAL.
THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY WILL FILL ORDERS FOR THEIR SUPERIOR
GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL,
from their wharves at Hoboken, N. J., at EIGHT DOLLARS ($8) per ton of 2,240 pounds, delivered alongside in this port.

This coal is the best in quality of any semi-bituminous coal mined in this country, being entirely pure and free from slate or sulphur.

For all steam purposes, three tons of Cumberland Coal are equal to five tons of anthracite.

Orders received by
HARRY CONRAD,
President,
No. 12 Trinity Building, New-York.

COAL BY THE CARGO.

Fresh-mined Cumberland coal of the best quality from the Borden mines, for sale by the cargo and promptly shipped at Baltimore.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR CANNEL COAL.

Selected Cumberland Lump Coal at $13 per ton, delivered on sidewalk.

Fresh-mined Cumberland Coal, by the cargo, at $8 per ton, delivered alongside in New-York Harbor.
WHITE, WIL[illegible]N & CO., No. 14 Trinity Building.

AUCTION SALES.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

CHOICE PRIVATE COLLECTION of works of art now on exhibition at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av. The collection of Mr. Laurence Thomsen, of Baltimore, to which has been added fine examples by eminent artists, in all nearly 100. Durand, Eastman Johnson, Kensett, Guy, Gifford, Boughton, Castlear, J. G. Brown, James M. Hart, Huntington, Whittredge, W. T. Richards, (of Philadelphia,) McEntee, Henry, and others, among the American artists, with several very good pictures by foreign artists of distinction. They are of cabinet size, good subjects, and in good order.

They will be sold at auction on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, March 7, by R. SOMERVILLE.
Open every day and evening.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. E. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 9 East River:
4,404 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
800 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo brig *Shasta*, from Messina.
Immediately after, within their store:
FRESH VALENCIA ORANGES.
900 cases fresh Valencia Oranges, landing ex steamer *Anglia*.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

SELLS THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., the furniture, &c., of a large house, 60 or 70 fine carpets, parlor and chamber suites, and everything usually found in a large house, by order of mortgagee.

MEDICAL.

INFANT LIFE.—THE IMPORTANCE OF proper food for young children has occupied the attention of medical men for many years, and Dr. Barker, the well-known London physician, has certified to the great value of the food prepared by SAVORY & MOORE, the chemists to the royal families of England, France, and Belgium. Merit alone has caused it to be used in the royal nurseries, and the public can purchase it with full directions of any chemist or storekeeper, but be sure that SAVORY & MOORE'S names and address, No. 143 New Bond-st., appear on the labels.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. E. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 29 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 4 City Hall-place.

STATIONERY.

THE BERLIN & JONES ENVELOPE COMPANY, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York, offer to the trade every shape, style and quality of envelope; also, all kinds of note, letter, cap, and flat papers, at the lowest market rates.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, Printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

PERSONAL.

THURSDAY. A.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager..........J. E. HAYES
Acting Manager..........J. H. SELWYN
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
RICHELIEU
OF THE PERIOD.
G. L. RICHELIEU FOX,
Every evening until further notice.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SPLENDID SCENERY, COMPLETE COSTUMES,
APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENTS,
MAGNIFICENT MUSIC.

WALLACK'S.
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
MONDAY, Feb. 27—MONEY.
TUESDAY, Feb. 28—OURS.
WEDNESDAY, March 1—A MORNING CALL and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
THURSDAY, March 2, for the first time in five years, Brougham's comedy,
ROMANCE AND REALITY,
on which occasion
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM
will make his reappearance.
FRIDAY, March 3—HOME and BLUE DEVILS.
SATURDAY MATINEE, March 4—A MORNING CALL and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
SATURDAY NIGHT, second time,
ROMANCE AND REALITY.
Robertson's last comedy, BIRTH, in preparation.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
ELEVENTH WEEK
OF
SARATOGA,
THE BRILLIANT LOCAL COMEDY.
MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
"Nothing else is talked of in society."—*Herald.*
"The laughing sensation of '71."—*Sun.*
"A genuine reflex of Saratoga gayeties."—*Tribune.*
"The theatre is crowded with the elite."—*Post.*

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—14TH-ST.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½. EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
LAUGHABLE EQUESTRIAN COMICALITY,
BILLY BUTTON.
COMIC PERFORMING HORSES
AND HIGHLY-TRAINED PONIES.
MLLE. JEANETTE ELLSLER,
The graceful tight-rope artist.
EQUESTRIAN TRIUMPH OF
GEORGE DONALD,
THE GREAT BAREBACK SOMERSAULT RIDER.
DEXTEROUS FEATS OF ACROBATISM AND GYMNASTICS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
MONDAY, FEB. 27.
Second week of the popular American actor,
MR. E. EDDY,
who will appear in Alex. Dumas' great drama of
MONTE CRISTO.
NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, NEW EFFECTS, pronounced by press and public an unprecedented success.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE TODAY AT 2 P. M.
DEARER THAN LIFE and BOOTS AT THE SWAN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE GRAND SCHOOL FESTIVALS, under the direction of Mr. HARLEY NEWCOMB, for the benefit of GERMAN AND FRENCH ORPHAN CHILDREN, will begin March 16, 1871. THURSDAY EVENING, March 16, schools of the up-town Wards. FRIDAY EVENING, March 17, schools of the Ninth Ward. SATURDAY, Matinee at 2 o'clock, primary schools. Tickets for sale at G. Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, after March 1.

MR. T. C. FARRER'S
SMALL COLLECTION OF
PICTURES,
PAINTED IN EUROPE,
is now open to the public, from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.,
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
FREE.
No. 845 Broadway, near 14th-st.

THE FAIR OF THE
ASCENSION MISSION ASSOCIATION,
Will be held on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 27th and 28th of February, in the
HALL OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB,
Corner Madison-av. and 26th-st.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The fourth Winter Exhibition, including the water-color pictures, now open day and evening, will close SATURDAY NIGHT, March 4.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 8, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 18th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the 7th day of March next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable free of Government tax, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS DUE March 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY
will be paid at the office of
LEONARD, SHELDON, & FOSTER,
No. 10 Wall-st.,
upon presentation, on and after that date, free of Government tax.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, have declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on the 10th day of March next, at the office of the Company, No. 110 Broadway. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 27th of February to the morning of 11th March.
M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due March 1, 1871, on the income bonds of this Company, will be paid at their office, No. 46 Sears Building, Boston, and at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOB LONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 313 West 27th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York the 28th day of November, 1870.
MARTHA LONG, Executrix.
JOHN LONG, Executor.
d12-lawtmM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CROWTHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Chamber & Pomeroy, No. 182 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of September, 1870.
JEANETTE BARLOW, Executrix.
o3-lawtmM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM BINNS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 139 East 18th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of October, 1870.
o3-lawtmM* WILLIAM C. BINNS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE HYSLOP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 72 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of January, 1871.
JAMES LEE, Executor.
ja2-lawtmM*

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PRINTERS.—THE PATENT COMPOsition for Printers' Rollers does not harden, shrink or crack. Give it a trial and you will continue to use it. Producing the best work and great economy. Orders solicited by the manufacturers,
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York.

DYSPEPTICS AND PERSONS OF weak digestive powers will find just the article they want in the highly-nutritive and easily-digested Fresh Beef in cans, for sale at retail by first-class grocers; wholesale at the store of the N. Y. and Texas Beef Company, No. 16 Cedar-st.

CRUSHING-ROLLERS WANTED.—One pair crushing-rollers, about twenty-four inches diameter and sixteen to twenty inches in length.
C. W. COPELAND, No. [illegible] Broadway.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest factory prices. JNO. K. HOPPEL.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
EIGHTH and LAST WEEK of
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
RICHELIEU.
LAST RICHELIEU MATINEE
On SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 4,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
in his masterly impersonation of
KING JAMES V.,
in Rev. James White's play of
THE KING OF THE COMMONS.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

MONDAY, MARCH 6,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as BENEDICK
in MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—SPECIAL.
ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 6,
Shakespeare's exquisite comedy of
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING,
which will be presented for twelve times only,
with
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
as
BENEDICK,
(for the first time in New-York,)
and
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as
DON PEDRO,
and
MR. J. H. McVICKER,
who has been specially engaged for the character
of
DOGBERRY,
AND AN EFFICIENT CAST.
Every attention has been paid to the requirements of the play, embracing NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, MACHINERY, &c.
Box-sheet now open.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
The Management beg to announce a third
WEHLI
Grand Matinee
THURSDAY, March 2, at 2, assisted by distinguished artists. Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at the theatre; Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway, and at Weber's, 5th-av., and 16th-st.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE
BLACK CROOK.
DECIDED HIT OF THE NEW GRAND BALLET,
THE DEMONS' REVEL.
THE GREAT MAJILTONS,
THE RIZARELLI BROTHERS,
THE SIEGRIST BROTHERS,
And all the GRAND FEATURES appear.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
SIXTH AND LAST WEEK.
LAURA KEENE
IN
HUNTED DOWN.

MARIE SEEBACH'S FAREWELL nights—Stadt Theatre.—This week, Seebach nights in New-York, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday. Monday, ("Die Eine Weint, die Andere Lacht,") "Tears and Laughter," and ("Nach der Schlacht bei Sedan,") "After the Battle of Sedan." Tuesday, Seebach in Brooklyn—"Faust." Thursday, Seebach in Newark—"Faust."

FREE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
The private collection of Mr. Laurence Thomsen, of Baltimore, open EVERY DAY AND EVENING at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.
Choice examples of the best American and European artists will be found among them. They will be sold on the evening of TUESDAY, March 7.

LECTURES.

DR. JOHN LORD,
IN ASSOCIATION HALL, MONDAY,
LOUIS XIV.
IN BROOKLYN, TUESDAY,
QUEEN ELIZABETH.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY, Cooper Institute, second floor, east side. On TUESDAY, Feb. 28, 1871, at 8 o'clock P. M., the regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held, when
WM. H. BREWER,
Professor of the Sheffield Scientific School in Yale College, will deliver a discourse on his explorations in the Rocky Mountains and the high peaks of Colorado.
E. R. STRAZNICKY, Recording Secretary.

MR. JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER his popular lecture on *Peculiar People* THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 27, at Cooper Institute. Lecture to commence at 7¾ o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats $1. For sale at Book-room, No. 805 Broadway, and at W. Palmer's, No. 14 Bible House.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING CLASSES
For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD COSTELLO, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Edward Costello, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of March, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of February, 1871.
GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
f13-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISIDOR FRANK, CHARLES FRANK and LOUIS P. FRANK, composing the firm of C. Frank's Sons, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Isidor Frank, Charles Frank and Louis P. Frank, comprising the firm of C. Frank's Sons, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the district Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1871.
C. VANNIER, Assignee, Nos. 112 and 114 Duane-st.
f13-law3wM*

NO. 2,881.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GOTTLOB KNOLL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 2d day of February, 1871.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Gottlob Knoll, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors in the District Court of said district.
MORDAUNT BODINE, Assignee.
f13-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS HYNEMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. I. T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 30th day of January, A. D., 1871.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Lewis Hyneman, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
fe27-law3wM. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH W. ROBB, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Joseph W. Robb, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 25th day of February, A. D. 1871.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, &c.
f27-law3wM.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD COSTELLO, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Edward Costello, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 11th day of February, A. D. 1871.
f13-law3wM* FRANCIS MURRAY, Assignee.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
WALLKILL VALLEY RAILWAY,
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT,
NEW-PALTZ POST-OFFICE, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Wallkill Valley Railway Company until March 1, 1871, for the construction of their railway from Rosendale to Kingston, in Ulster County, N. Y.

Proposals will be received for the grading, masonry and bridging separately, in the usual manner, or for the work by the mile, fully completed.

Plans, profiles, specifications, &c., will be ready for exhibition on and after Feb. 20, 1871, at the engineer's office in J. C. Shaffer's Hotel, New-Paltz, N. Y.
T. S. McKINSTRY, President.
L. D. BRUYN, Chief Engineer.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, up to WEDNESDAY, March 1 proximo, at 12 o'clock noon, for the sale of any eighteen Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each. Bids should be addressed "R. G. ROLSTON, President, No. 26 Exchange-place—Proposals for C. & P. Bonds."

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.

What Senator Patterson's Committee Have Been About.

Inquiry Into Custom-House Affairs—Important Features of the Testimony Taken—Points Omitted or Passed Lightly Over.

The Congressional Committee, composed of Senator PATTERSON and Representatives SHELDON and BURTON, who have been charged with the duty of investigating the affairs and management of the Custom-house in this City, have concluded their labors, and, it is understood, will make a report of the results during the present week. While they have been engaged in their labors they have kept themselves carefully aloof from the representatives of the public Press, and have conducted their investigations in such a manner and in such places as to completely hide their proceedings from the people.

THE FIRST VISIT AND ITS RESULTS.

The Committee have made three visits to the City. On the first occasion a room in the Custom-house was set apart for their use, and a messenger placed at their disposal, so that they might summon any employe of the Customs whom they desired. They commenced their investigation by examining some of the Weigh-masters who were then in the department, and some who had been dismissed for cause. Not to recapitulate the evidence taken on that occasion, which was pretty clearly set forth in some remarks which Senator PATTERSON made upon his return to Washington, it may be stated as a fact, that if the statements of the Senator were correctly reported, of which there seems little doubt, the examination then made was most superficial, and, judging by the evidence itself, was entirely unreliable. He mixed up the irregularities of a Senator's son, who was a Weigher under Collector SMYTHE, with the condition of the present staff of Weighers, ignoring the fact that, for more than two years an entire revolution had been effected in that bureau, and that there was now no possibility of irregular practices such as were charged by the Senator. The Committee on this occasion examined a few Inspectors, who, in the course of their testimony, must have made some very wild statements, for Senator PATTERSON stated in debate that bribery was the rule and not the exception with this class of employes, and that he had been informed that an agent of a steam-ship line had paid as high as $10,000 in one year in bribes to Inspectors. Omitting, as too manifestly inaccurate to require denial, the statement made by the Senator that there were Inspectors' divisions in the Custom-house, a sufficient answer is given to the charge that "bribes" have been given to Inspectors in the fact that by law it is made a penal offense for any person to bribe an officer of the Customs, and every Inspector and steam-ship agent is provided with a printed copy of the law on this subject, so that they may not err through ignorance. It may be stated in reply to this general assertion that officers are bribed, that Inspectors are required by the law to labor from sunrise to sunset. If they work at night they are paid for their services, but the extra compensation they receive is required to pass through the Surveyor's Department. The pay of Inspectors is $4 per day, and the extra pay for night service is $10. When no night duty is performed, of course the importer or steam-ship agent is at no expense; and if they, with this knowledge of the regulations, give money or any valuable consideration to officers, they know that they are doing wrong, and the inference is that they do it for the purpose of causing the officer to swerve from the strict line of his duty.

THE SECOND VISIT—THE GENERAL ORDER BUSINESS.

About the middle of February the Committee visited the City again, and this time acted as if they had fresh instructions. They spent but little time at the Custom-house, but called upon several importers, of whom they inquired particularly regarding the General Order business. They started out with the assumption that there was something very rotten in the management of this branch of the Customs, and sought to find some one who was dissatisfied with it. They found a state of things which had existed for a time long prior to the advent of Mr. MURPHY as Collector. Mr. GRINNELL, when he was Collector of the Port, for reasons which were then satisfactory to him, deprived the Cunard Steam-ship Company, and the owners of the Inman and Hamburg lines of steamers, of the privilege which they had long enjoyed of transferring merchandise from their vessels into the stores on their wharves directly upon the arrival of the steamers at the dock. This change necessitated the transfer of the goods to this City when they were delivered to the importers, if the duty was paid, placed in bonded warehouse, if so directed, or sent to the General Order Stores if unclaimed by the importer. Mr. MURPHY found this state of things existing when he took his position, and continued it without change. Therefore whatever of wrong there was in the system, if any, was certainly not chargeable to Collector MURPHY's administration.

LOBBYING FOR A CHANGE.

But it is said that there was an agency at work, which, having proved fruitless at Washington, was being manipulated here in the hope that, through this Committee, the General Order system might be proved to be so prejudicial to the interests of the Government and the importers that it would be abolished by a Department order or by the action of Congress. Thus much as to the motive. The majority of the importers in this City are of the opinion that the General Order business is fairly conducted, and that they have no reason to complain. They are obliged, by the terms of their contract with the steam-ship companies, expressed in a clause upon their bills of lading, to consent that their goods shall be put upon the dock immediately upon the mooring of the vessel to her wharf. When the Cunard and Bremen and Hamburg lines were in the enjoyment of their stores at Jersey City and Hoboken, the goods belonging to the importers were sent into the stores, where they remained free of charge for forty-eight hours. After this time storage expenses commenced, and were chargeable for one month, even though the goods might be removed on the third day after landing. Under the present system, the goods, when deposited in the General Order Store, were at the expense of the steam-ship companies for one month, and all charges for storage were deducted from the freight bills of the importer. The merchants assert that nothing can be more fair, and the majority of them do not desire a change. It should be stated, however, that this class of gentlemen do not represent the heaviest importers, who, by reason of their immense capital and extraordinary facilities for transacting business, can enter into bonds for the payment of duties, obtain permits for their goods, and procure their immediate delivery to their own stores. But it is claimed that the General Order system is a positive benefit to those gentlemen who do not enjoy this immense capital and such unbounded facilities.

THE CARTAGE.

This naturally drew attention to the cartage business. It was found, upon inquiry, that it was actually cheaper to the merchant to have his goods carted from Jersey City or Hoboken to the General Order Store in this City, by full loads, than it would be for him to send his own cart, if he possessed one, over the river and bring back a solitary case of goods; and, furthermore, the charges for cartage were reasonable and regulated by Custom-house order. Large importers, who had carts of their own, were, of course, at no expense for cartage. In the course of these inquiries the Committee seemed to be under the impression that the old Cartage Bureau was in existence, and evidently expected to find all the errors existing which had formerly been charged upon that Bureau. They were disappointed, however, and having discovered their error, dropped the subject, only incidentally referring to it in a subsequent interview with the agent of the Inman line.

NIGHT PERMITS AND GENERAL ORDER RESTRICTIONS.

During this visit of the Committee the Collector proposed to accede to the request of several importers, and return to the forty-eight-hour rule, which was inaugurated when Chief-Justice CHASE was Secretary of the Treasury, which rule required forty-eight hours to elapse after the entry of a vessel at the Custom-house ere the Collector should feel himself called upon to take charge of merchandise not at that time discharged under permit, and send it to store under "General Order." This, if enforced, would give the importer, be his business great or small, ample time in which to present his invoice at the Custom-house, pay the duty on the goods and obtain a permit for their delivery at his own store, or the bonding of them, as he might prefer. The enforcement of this regulation would moreover reduce the volume of business at the General Order Store, and render unnecessary the issuance of permits to discharge vessels at night, which practice was often attended with danger to the interests of the Government by reason of the facility which it afforded to persons who were on the alert for opportunities to smuggle and otherwise defraud the revenue. This radical change proposed by Collector MURPHY at once excited the opposition of the agents of all the ocean steam-ship lines, inasmuch as it threatened to put them to the expense of running additional steamers to do their business. They had been accustomed to procure night permits for the discharge of their vessels whenever the time allowed for delivering cargo was too short, by reason of the prolonged voyages in the Winter season, and in many instances worked all night discharging or taking in cargo, or both at the same time, thus rendering the outward and the inward bound freight liable to become mixed, and sometimes portions of the latter lost—in which case the Government would lose the duty, while the importer would be compensated for the full value of the goods.

A NEW SUBJECT OF INQUIRY.

This brought up a new field for investigation. The Committee were disposed to agree with the Collector in his views of what was right and proper in this regard, and having pretty thoroughly examined the law upon the subject, they proceeded to ascertain the views of Mr. JOHN G. DALE, the agent of the Inman line. For this purpose a visit was paid to the dock of the Company on a Friday, when the *City of Washington* was lying at the wharf under orders to sail the next day, and here an excellent illustration of the wisdom of the Collector's new policy was given. The pier was piled full of outward-bound freight, no portion of which had yet been placed on board, for the reason that the entire cargo had not been discharged. The duties of the Inspectors were carefully inquired into, and the manner in which they discharged them was critically examined. The agent of the line and the officers of the ship were careful to point out the necessity which existed for the modification of the intended order of the Collector calling the attention of the Committee to the secure character of the pier—it being thoroughly inclosed and guarded, and, moreover, well lighted at night—but the impression left upon the minds of the Committee, as was evident from their remarks, was that it would not be politic to offer too great facilities, by a lax administration of the law as it now exists, for the practice of dishonesty or irregularity. They agreed that the statutes now in force were inadequate to the demands of commerce, the fundamental law having been enacted when the carrying trade was confined to sailing vessels exclusively, and the subsequent enactments and amendments being not contemporary with the progress of the age. The Committee assented, so far as they had the power, to a slight modification in the order, and as the Collector was disposed to be as lenient as was consistent with his duties, they declared that they could not discover any cause for complaint. In the course of this interview with Mr. DALE, that gentleman stated that the amount paid by the Company for the storage of freight discharged under the regulations then in force amounted to $30,000 per annum. The fact transpired that on the other side of the ocean steamers lie at their dock a full week, while here the average time is only five days. It was suggested that this practice might be reversed, and that a week be devoted in this port to discharging and loading, while five days would be ample in Liverpool. As the Committee passed off the dock their attention was called to the Inspectors who, after laboring at their desk from sunrise that morning, were still hard at work clearing off the goods which had been placed on the dock during the regulation hours, and which were then being sent to the General Order Stores. The Committee will certainly not charge that the money which these men receive for this extra service is in the form of a bribe, when the Company pays its laborers forty cents per hour during the day; sixty cents after sunset to midnight, and $1 after midnight to sunrise, which is respectively at the rate of $4, $6 and $10 per day. The next day the Committee returned to Washington, and made their appearance in this City again on Monday of last week, Representative BARTON being absent.

AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

Instead of holding their sessions at the Custom-house, where they could have access to all the officials and the majority of the merchants, they occupied parlor No. 49 at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, assigning as a reason that many of the persons whom they desired to examine declined to be seen at the Custom-house for fear of persecution. The names of these sensitive persons were not given, nor any opportunity afforded the Collector for disproving such a wholesale assertion. One subject of inquiry on the occasion of this visit was the robbery of goods from the store of MASON & Co., which has been judicially investigated, and is even now in the hands of the Court. Another dash was made at the Inspectors, and a man who was some time ago discharged from his position as Inspector, by Collector MURPHY, for cause, gave some testimony which staggered the belief of Senator PATTERSON, and ought to have convinced him, if it did not, that the evidence of discharged employes was not entitled to so much credence as that of men who were faithful and honest in the performance of their duties. The testimony of a Custom-house broker was taken, and he, too, told some stories which the Senator thought were exceedingly crooked. He spoke of the practice which existed of feeing clerks in the Custom-house for services rendered, but neglected to state the fact that the clerks are only required to be at their desks from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; that if they choose to work an hour earlier and two hours later, in order to facilitate the business of an importer or his broker, and are paid for this extra service, the compensation is by no means considered in the nature of a bribe by the clerks, nor even by merchants or brokers, who act by the golden rule. The fact was also stated that a large proportion of the Custom-house business is done by mere lads in brokers' offices, who are up to all sorts of tricks, and frequently do dirty work that their employers dare not or are not willing to do. The party who gave this testimony will perhaps be mortified to learn that very little credence was placed upon the majority of his statements, and that the Committee were rather unfavorably impressed with the character of his brother brokers.

THE APPRAISER—VIEWS OF MERCHANTS.

Gen. PALMER was examined, and testified generally to irregularities which had been discovered by him in the conduct of merchants. The law required that one case in ten of every importation should be sent to the public store for examination and appraisement; and that when less than ten cases were in the invoice, or where each case contained a different class of goods, all the cases might be demanded for examination. Sometimes one of the cases would be found to contain cotton, or linen, or silk goods, and the other nine articles of an entirely different character. At other times, the result of the examination of one case would be unsatisfactory, and upon sending to the importer for the remainder they could not be found. The General presented his views as to the remedy to be applied, and it may be inferred that the Committee were not very strongly impressed with the integrity of some of the merchants of this City, from the fact that one of them expressed the opinion that, so far as his observation went, the majority of the importers were free-trade men, who were not only opposed to paying duties on principle, but seemed to think that whatever advantage they could obtain of the Government was perfectly legitimate and proper. Mr. A. T. STEWART was examined at this session, but he simply gave a general expression to his views, remarking incidentally that in his opinion Mr. MURPHY was the best Collector this port had ever had, and that the management of the Custom-house was entirely satisfactory, except as to the General Order business. The other witnesses examined at this session of the Committee were Collector Murphy, Naval Officer Grinnell, Mr. S. B. Chittenden, Mr. Francklyn—agent of the Cunard line—Surveyor Cornell, Mr. James Terwilliger, and a few others. Mr. MURPHY gave his views respecting improvements which could be made in the Custom-house business, and expressed himself decidedly in favor of locating the revenue offices, appraisers' stores and general-order warehouses on the Battery, or at some other point on the river where steamers could discharge directly under the supervision of the Customs officers.

THE NEGLECTED POINTS OF INQUIRY.

Mr. MURPHY also suggested to the Committee that it would be well for them to inquire into the manner of reappraisement of goods, on which damage was claimed. He submitted a paper showing that during March, 1869, the amount of duty originally collected on goods which it was subsequently claimed were damaged, was $1,300,000, and that the abatement made in consequence of the reappraisement for damage was $331,000, which was more than the gross receipts of the General Order stores for two years. For the first four months of that year the amount of duty refunded on this class of goods was $900,000. He had heard of a case where forty-five per cent. was allowed as drawback on a cargo of pepper, which it was claimed had been damaged by water, when such a thing as damaging pepper by water was absurd. Numbers of instances of this character could be cited, and he thought that it would be for the best interests of the Government if this drawback business was abolished altogether. Instances were on record where underwriters had refused to pay for damages to a cargo because the loss was less than five per cent., but the importers had demanded and received a rebate of forty-five per cent. at the Custom-house.

Mr. MURPHY also suggested as a proper field of inquiry that the Committee ascertain the real reason why the steam-ship companies were so anxious for the restoration of the General Order business to Jersey City and Hoboken. Let them inquire if storekeepers who resided in Brooklyn were not appointed by the influence of some of those agents, a little while ago, and put in charge of stores near their residences, but subsequently transferred to the companies' stores in Jersey, where the lines would not only own the stores, but the storekeepers as well, and—the Committee could draw their inference.

The Collector also desired that inquiry should be made into the alleged practice of the Appraisers in retaining possession of appeals of importers, which, after having been sent to the Department and returned through the proper channels, had been kept for months. Also, what necessity there was, when a case of merchandise contained several classes of goods, for the case to be sent to one department of the Public Store, there be examined, appraised, boxed up and sent to another department and another, instead of having the examiners of the different grades make one job of the apprisement. Also why such favoritism was shown large importers. He called attention to the necessity which existed for another door in the Public Store for the reception of goods, and pointed out the entire inadequacy of the accommodations therein for the transaction of the public business.

CONCLUSION.

The Committee during the last days of their session disclaimed any intention of acting unfairly, and stated that all that they desired were the facts, and they would make an unbiased report. It is a pity that they refused to listen to the suggestions of the Collector, for had they done so, their report would have been of considerable value, and have enabled Congress to act with intelligence respecting the real necessities of the Revenue service in this City.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

An Earnest Movement in Opposition to the Extension of the Suffrage—Address to the Women of the Country.

Mrs. ALMIRA LINCOLN PHELPS, corresponding Secretary of the Washington Women's Anti-Suffrage Committee, has published the following letter, addressed—

To the Women of the United States; More Especially the former Pupils of the Writer, and of her deceased sister, Mrs. Emma Willard; and also to those who have been educated by their Pupils, and their Educational Books:

There is a question of vital importance to society, and particularly to women, which is now agitating the public mind. Ever since the days of MARY WOLSTONECRAFT, who wrote an infidel and infamous book called *The Rights of Women*, there have been a few female Tom Paines who have defended her doctrines; professing to pity their sex, enslaved, as they say, by the laws and organization of society; there have been men ready to join these free-thinking, free-acting, and free-loving women, and to cheer them on in their wild career.

So long as these women were few in numbers and without influence, their opinions excited little attention, but they have now become a formidable power, threatening to subvert the social organism by obtaining the sanction of law. Lectures are given on the subject of "Women's Rights" by women of culture and refinement, who, in gentle tones and well-rounded periods, declaim against the injustice of making their sex subordinate to man—if they do not actually impeach the Almighty for making a distinction between the sexes in their creation, they do so virtually—and, as for St. Paul's authority, they consider it of no account in the settling of the woman question.

While some good but misguided women have, doubtless from the best of motives, embarked in this cause, we have, of late, witnessed with great surprise, an affiliation between them and others of more than doubtful lives, who by throwing off all feminine delicacy, have gained a bad notoriety. This fact proves the dangerous and downward tendency of the doctrines of these free-thinking women.

And so we have been drifting on. There were certainly evils to be remedied in the condition of women—Legislatures have studied how to do this in regard to the rights of property, the guardianship of children, &c. Women have been appointed as post-mistresses, school visitors, and members of scientific associations; public sentiment has approved of their engaging in business of different kinds, which were formerly thought exclusively masculine. The writer and her sister, Mrs. WILLARD, many years since became members of the first association formed for the "Medical Education of Women;" and ever maintained that in education and authorship they might be allowed to compete with men.

But to the agitators, all concessions made to women are unsatisfying, so long as a "Mordecai is at the gate"—so long as they are not allowed to vote at political elections!

At this time a committee of these self-constituted champions for "Women's Rights" are actually installed in the committee-room of "Education and Labor," at our "National Capitol," where they hold their daily meetings, send out their publications under the franks of members of Congress and Senators, and use their fascinating influence in the lobbies. They affect to represent the women of the country. Senators ask, "Do a majority of the women want to vote? if they do, why let them." "If they do!" This is a question for each of you to answer. It will not do to shrink back and say, "I am not willing to give my name, even against woman's suffrage. I would not even so much as recognize the subject." But we must look to it—there are times when we must act—with our feminine nature, God has given us boldness to stand for the right, and it is this feminine nature which we wish to guard.

It is said that more than 10,000 names in favor of women's suffrage have been presented to Congress, while but about 5,000 names against this have been sent in. On the one side have been made great efforts to swell the list of names; on the other there have been but feeble attempts. But there is no longer time for delay; the giving to women the right to vote will bring upon them the duty to fit them to discharge it properly. Have you not all enough to do in your own sphere?

A few ladies in Washington City, of different political and religious sentiments, and all of the highest respectability, have instituted a movement to obtain the opinions of our countrywomen upon this subject. The petition which will accompany this states briefly the principal reasons why we should object to having a law passed extending to women the right of suffrage.

If women vote, why should they not be compelled to bear arms? They must also be eligible to military and civil offices. Let the suggestions which would here arise be followed out to reality, and where is the sacred home, the nursery, the domestic altar, at which woman is so often the ministering spirit, if not the actual priestess?

Is it a time when there is trouble in a family for the woman to begin to clamor for more privileges? Our country is in trouble. The late war has plunged the nation deeply in debt. Our legislators are puzzled and at their "wits' end" as to the means of sustaining our financial credit; the South devastated, disorganized, and depressed is on the verge of irremediable ruin—an immense colored population is roaming about without homes or means of living—unwilling, in many cases, to labor; their ideas of liberty amounting to license which renders them dangerous to neighborhoods. These people are to be instructed, humanized and christianized. Let our Congress look after them; make wise and generous provision for the reconstruction of the National Government, where it has been nullified, without violating the rights of the States as reserved by the Constitution. Let Congress attend to our disturbed foreign relations; look after Cuba and San Domingo; steer wisely our national course between the contending parties and politics of Europe. To do these things well will require all the wisdom of their best minds. Let us women relieve them of further perplexity about "our rights;" let us rather study how we may best serve our country, by learning its necessities and dangers, that we may quietly use for good such influence as our intelligence, wisdom and domestic virtues give us, with our sons, husbands and brothers, on whom the public burdens must fall and on whose patriotism the safety of the country depends. May one deep voice from North and East unite in harmony with the words from South and West, announcing to our National Government,

"We do not ask for 'Women's Suffrage.' We protest against its being forced upon us. We ask to remain in the sphere in which God has placed us."

This circular will be accompanied by a petition for signatures; the names of all respectable women are requested—of those who daily labor for subsistence, as well as others in the highest stations.

ALMIRA LINCOLN PHELPS,
Corresponding Secretary of the Women's Anti-Suffrage Committee of Washington City.
EUTAW-PLACE, BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 23, 1871.

The petition alluded to in the last paragraph of the foregoing is given below, and the person receiving it is requested, if she approve of the object in view, to obtain signatures, and return it to either of the following-named persons:

Mrs. Gen. W. T. Sherman, Mrs. John A. Dahlgren, Mrs. Jacob D. Cox, Mrs. Joseph Henry, Mrs. Rev. Dr. Boynton, Mrs. Rev. Dr. Samson, Mrs. Rev. Dr. Butler, Mrs. Rev. Dr. Rankin, Mrs. B. B. French, Miss Jennie Carroll, Mrs. C. V. Morris, Mrs. Hugh McCulloch, all of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Senator Sherman, Mansfield, Ohio; Mrs. Senator Scott, Huntingdon, Penn.; Mrs. Senator Corbett, Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Senator Edmunds, Burlington, Vt.; Mrs. Luke P. Poland, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Mrs. Samuel J. Randall, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. Catharine E. Beecher, No. 69 West Thirty-eighth-street, New-York City.

THE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED,

To the Congress of the United States, Protesting Against an Extension of Suffrage to Women:

We, the undersigned, do hereby appeal to your honorable body, and desire respectfully to enter our protest against an extension of suffrage to women, and in the firm belief that our petition represents the sober convictions of the majority of the women of the country. Although we shrink from the notoriety of the public eye, yet we are too deeply and painfully impressed by the grave perils which threaten our peace and happiness in these proposed changes in our civil and political rights, longer to remain silent. Because Holy Scripture inculcates a different, and for us higher sphere, apart from public life. Because, as women, we find a full measure of duties, cares and responsibilities devolving upon us, and we are, therefore, unwilling to bear other and heavier burdens, and those unsuited to our physical organization. Because, we hold that an extension of suffrage would be adverse to the interests of the working women of the country, with whom we heartily sympathize. Because, these changes must introduce a fruitful element of discord in the existing marriage relation, which would tend to the infinite detriment of children, and increase the already alarming prevalence of divorce throughout the land. Because no general law, affecting the condition of all women, should be framed to meet exceptional discontent. For these, and many more reasons, do we beg of your wisdom that no law extending suffrage to women may be passed, as the passage of such a law would be fraught with danger so grave to the general order of the country.

Arrival of Distinguished Japanese Dignitaries—The First Resident Minister at Washington Among Them.

The party of distinguished Japanese, whose arrival on the 16th inst. at San Francisco has been noted in these columns, reached this City in a special car at 1½ P. M. yesterday. They are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. They remain in this City a few days and then proceed to Washington, where they will be presented to the President. The party consists of Prince MITS FUSIMI, uncle of the reigning Emperor of Japan, with seven attachés, sons of the nobility; also JUGOI (Lord) ARINORI MORI, Minister from the Government of Japan to that of the United States, with two secretaries and an attaché; also eighteen students, sons of prominent men, who are bright boys, mostly from eighteen to twenty-three years of age, and have come to attend school, and finally acquire a college education. The party have eight servants.

Lord MORI is the first native resident Japanese charged with diplomatic functions, sent to the United States. Their Consul at San Francisco, who for eleven years past has been the only agent of the Government of Japan in this country, accompanies them, and will proceed with the party to Washington, and see the Minister and suite duly installed in their Legation house before returning to California, his official residence.

In the *Alta California* a full account of their mission was published, and this was reproduced in the TIMES of Saturday. Japan desires to educate her young men of rank, with a view of fitting them to take position in their civil service, and thus inaugurate an era of real progress and prosperity to their country. The Japanese Government intends sending out about 600 more this year, in addition to 400 already sent. America was first to conclude a treaty with Japan, so Japan has sent her first Resident Minister to the United States. By the next steamer due at San Francisco, one for Russia will arrive with his suite, and others may follow for European nations.

Tribulations of the Williamsburg Mormons—Keno Gamblers Pollute their Sanctuary and Demoralize their People.

There was great excitement, yesterday, among the Mormon population of Williamsburg, who have just discovered the fact that a company of irreverent New-York Gentiles have been running a keno game in the same building in which they worship for the past three weeks, (Sundays included, when there were any players.) This was bad enough, but worse came of it. Charges that some members of the saintly family were interested in the game were freely made and angrily discussed.

During the day a council of the priests and elders was convened, and the whole matter fully discussed in secret session. When the session was over, Elder SEARLES announced to the whole congregation, which was composed of Gentiles as well as Saints, that the Council had unanimously excommunicated Brother BRASH and his wife. He then took a vote of the congregation on the decision of the Council, and it was unanimously sustained.

The Elder did not specifically tell the congregation the reason of the act of excommunication, but hinted that Brother BRASH had spoken disrespectfully of BRIGHAM YOUNG, and that his wife sympathized with him. Outsiders, however, insinuate that the keno game alluded to was the cause of all the difficulty, but this is not believed.

Larceny and Attempted Rescue of a Prisoner—An Officer Reprimanded.

JOHN CARSON, of No. 30 Goerck-street, was arrested on Saturday night for a larceny of property belonging to ISAAC ROSENTHAL, of No. 189 Greenwich-street. While Officer VOSS, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was escorting his prisoner to the Station-house, EDWARD J. KELLY, of No. 54 Chrystie-street, assaulted him and attempted to rescue the prisoner, being himself arrested. Yesterday morning KELLY was arraigned before Justice HOGAN and promptly remanded for trial. The complainant in the larceny case had been ordered by the Police Sergeant to appear at the Tombs at 7½ o'clock to make the necessary affidavit. He did so, and waited patiently for a call until 11 o'clock, when he made his presence known to the Magistrate and went away, as the prisoner had not arrived. A few minutes before the Court closed Officer VOSS appeared with CARSON in his custody, and was roundly reprimanded by the Magistrate, who remarked that he could make no disposition of the case, as the complainant had disappeared after being compelled to wait idly for over three hours. He therefore ordered the prisoner to be taken before the Police Superintendent for disposition. This practice of retaining persons accused of crime in the Station-house until unseasonable hours, has been for some time a great nuisance to the Magistrates and is a positive wrong to the persons concerned.

A Busy Time at the Tombs Police Court.

The past week has been an unusually busy one at the Tombs Police Court. During the seven days ending yesterday, Justice HOGAN has disposed of the following cases: 215 intoxicated persons held and 76 discharged; 29 petit larcenies, of which 6 were discharged and 23 held for trial; 19 persons were committed for assault and battery and 7 discharged; 25 were committed for felonies, and 2 released for want of evidence; 20 persons were held for disorderly conduct and 13 discharged. There were 48 vagrants committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities, and 13 insane persons remanded for medical treatment. During the week no less than 11 newsboys were arraigned for picking pockets in the streets, and all were sent to the School-ship.

Personal.

Ex-Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut; Hon. Alexander M. Orr, of Troy; Hon. H. R. Selden, of Rochester; Hon. R. M. Montague, of Boston; and L. J. Heath, of Detroit, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Wendell Phillips, of Boston, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Gov. John T. Hoffman, of New-York, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. A. P. Edgerton, of Indiana; Hon. G. K. Jewett, of Maine, and Col. J. H. Tyler, of St. Louis, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. J. M. Forbes, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House. Hon. L. L. Day, of Indiana, and Col. A. B. Tripler, of New-Orleans, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Hon. A. E. Walker, of Massachusetts, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Horace H. Day, of New-Jersey, and J. Trumbull, Jr., of Washington, are at the Astor House.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Consul-General JOHANNES ROESSING on Saturday transmitted to Berlin 10,000 thalers for the German relief fund, making, with the previous remittances, a total of 390,000 thalers. During the past week $1,834 40 were received at the German General Consulate, making a total of $320,589 65. The contributions of last week include $213 from the New-York Turnverein, second donation; $359 70, the remainder of the proceeds of the Brooklyn Ladies' Bazaar; $125 by the Turnverein of South Bend, Ind.; $300 from Portage, Wis.; $487 by the German Society at Dayton, Ohio; $50 by the Fritzreuter Society in this City. The remainder were private contributions from this City and vicinity.

Yesterday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, PATRICK CONNOLLY, residing in Fifty-second-street near Third-avenue, went into CHARLES SPEIDEL's oyster-saloon at No. 1,044 Third-avenue, and ordered "a fry," which he ate. He then attempted to leave without paying for it, but SPEIDEL insisted on payment. CONNOLLY still refused to pay, SPEIDEL seized a base-ball bat and struck him several times over the head with it, making the blood flow copiously. CONNOLLY made his escape from the saloon, and went to the Nineteenth Precinct, where he informed Capt. GUNNER of the assault. SPEIDEL was arrested, and was held in $300 bail to answer by Justice BIXBY in the Yorkville Police Court.

Numerous sensational and defamatory articles having appeared in the newspapers relating to the boarding-house, No. 65 East Broadway, it is a simple act of justice to correct them. The house is highly respectable, and has within it a number of ladies and gentlemen, who are somewhat hurt by the rumor cast afloat. A single couple engaged board there as man and wife. The parties were recommended to the keeper of the house, and, after telling a straightforward story, the landlady was induced to accommodate them until they could find apartments for housekeeping. Their manners proved nothing amiss, and they acted with decorum and decency. When their falsehood was discovered the landlady refused them entrance to her house.

A kerosene oil lamp exploded in the apartments of ABRAHAM LIVINGSTONE, No. 87 Norfolk-street, last night, causing only slight damage; insured for $500 in the Manhattan. Slight fires occurred, yesterday, at No. 334 Fifth-street and No. 282 Pearl-street, and No. 608 Water-street. A fire occurred, yesterday morning, in the frame building No. 171 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, occupied by CHAS. MCCARTY, liquor dealer; loss, $1,800, insured for $840. A. F. Mahuke, barber, next door, sustained a loss of $500; insured. Dr. HILL owns the building; loss, $1,800, insured.

WILLIAM and PATRICK MALLIN, brothers, were arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, yesterday, at the Jefferson Market Court, for having assaulted WM. RANKIN, in his saloon, No. 140 Ninth-avenue, and also Officer FOWLER, of the Sixteenth Precinct, when he interfered to preserve the peace. The officer was savagely beaten. The prisoners knocked him down and then kicked him. The affray caused quite a disturbance, and attracted the attention of Roundsman MURRAY and other officers, who ran up and arrested the ruffians, after a severe struggle. The prisoners were held for trial.

JENNIE DIXON, a Peruvian girl, residing at No. 90 Catharine-street, was brought before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, to answer a charge of having stolen $90 from MAGDALENA MULLER, of No. 11 Oliver-street, in which house she was employed as a domestic. The prisoner admitted her guilt and was remanded for trial at General Sessions in default of bail. The larceny was committed in September last, and the accused has been missing ever since.

The American Geographical and Statistical Society will hold their regular monthly meeting to-morrow evening, at their rooms in the Cooper Institute. Prof. BREWER, of the Sheffield Scientific School, of Yale College, will deliver a discourse on his explorations in the Rocky Mountains and the high peaks of Colorado.

Owing to the absence of the District-Attorney, Justice HOGAN decided, yesterday, to postpone his examination in the case of Officer JOSEPH MATTHIAS, of the Fourth Ward, who is accused of having assaulted his roundsman, as already reported.

WILLIAM MCCARTY, of No. 328 Water-street, was arrested yesterday, for having picked the pocket of JOHN SHEEHAN, of No. 262 William-street, of $40. As the prisoner was detected in the act, he was remanded for trial by Justice HOGAN.

FREDERICK PFOU and MICHAEL MCINTYRE, both boys, while playing on a wooden awning at No. 321 Fifth-street, fell through a trap, and PFOU had his skull fractured, his companion escaping with a slight scalp wound. FREDERICK was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN DELANEY and ALEX. WINLOFF, sailors on board the steamer *Nebraska*, at Pier No. 44 North River, quarreled, yesterday, and WINLOFF was severely wounded on the leg with a knife. DELANEY was arrested.

FRANCIS REILLY, aged fifteen, a fireman on board the steamer *Continental*, had his skull and an arm fractured yesterday by the fall of a heavy movable gate at the New-Haven Dock, near Peck-slip.

JAMES STARR, aged thirty-three, fell from the fourth floor of the malt-house, No. 11 Pitt-street, yesterday, and was instantly killed. His remains were sent to his late residence, No. 52 Pitt street, where an inquest will be held.

An unknown man, without coat or hat, was found, yesterday, on the sidewalk, corner of Grand and Lewis streets, in an insensible condition, bleeding from wounds about the head and face, inflicted by unknown persons.

JOHN HUDSON assaulted WILLIAM BERRIGAN, yesterday morning, and wounded him in the shoulder while they were quarrelling in Seventeenth-street, near Avenue A. HUDSON escaped arrest.

JAS. WHITNEY quarreled yesterday with ANDERSON MCDEVITT, of No. 334 Monroe-street, and stabbed him in the arm and hand, making good his escape. MCDEVITT was sent home.

PHILIP MATTHEWS, aged twenty-one, residing in Ludlow-street, was assaulted by some unknown persons last night, near his residence, and severely wounded in the head.

There were fifty-seven males and six females arrested in this City, yesterday, for intoxication, and four for disorderly conduct.

Mrs. NANCY FARLEY died suddenly yesterday in a shanty in Fifty-eighth-street, from unknown causes, as did also MARY CONLAN at No. 14 Baxter-street.

HONORA JOYCE, aged sixty, died suddenly, yesterday, at No. 3 Pelham-street, from the effects of intemperance.

BROOKLYN.

About 8 o'clock last night a quarrel occured in Raymond-street, near Myrtle-avenue, between JOHN BLACKWELL and a man named IRVING, the result of which was that IRVING drew a knife and inflicted a severe wound upon the face of BLACKWELL. Officer PERING arrested the assailant, and BLACKWELL was taken to the City Hospital, where his wound was dressed.

ROSANNA SMITH, the girl who fell from the second-story window of her parents' residence, at No. 525 Bergen-street, on the 19th inst., died of her injuries at 6 o'clock last night.

Right Rev. JOHN LOUGHLIN, Roman Catholic Bishop of Long Island, preached the annual sermon, yesterday, in the Church of the Assumption, Brooklyn, (Rev. WM. KEEGAN, pastor,) for the benefit of the poor of the parish under the care of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. The congregation was large, and the collection amounted to about $450.

LONG ISLAND.

The people of Flushing are just now much interested as to local legislative matters. On Saturday evening no less than six separate delegations called on Assemblyman PRINCE as to the repeal of the Drainage Commission act, the College Point School act, the purchase and freeing of toll-roads and bridges between Flushing and New-York, the proposed reform in the Highway laws, the new Court-house question, and other bills now pending. The petition for the repeal of the Drainage law has been signed by the great majority of property owners outside of the village, including all the substantial farmers of the town, but there is a division among the people as to its being submitted to a vote at town meeting. It is probable that a bill will be passed continuing the Commission, but allowing each drainage district to decide as to the amount of drainage to be done, if any, within its limits, on the same principle of petition of the owners of property by which street improvements are made. It is understood that the Drainage Commissioners are not opposed to such a measure, as their duties have been very onerous and unpopular.

On Friday a dead body from Blackwell's Island was taken across to Hunter's Point, where friends of the deceased resided. It is reported that the deceased died with the small-pox. There is much indignation on account of this action of the New-York authorities. Yesterday two persons died of small-pox in Long Island City. A number of cases have been reported to the Health officers.

Saturday afternoon Miss BINNINGER, of Whitestone, was robbed of a valuable gold watch and chain while crossing the Thirty-fourth-street ferry to Hunter's Point. She did ascertain her loss until after leaving the boat, and it was too late to secure the thief.

To-day the session of the Queens County Court and Court of Special Sessions opens at the Court-house, Mineola. Judge JOHN J. ARMSTRONG will preside. Only twenty cases have been noticed for trial on the civil calendar.

The will of GARRET W. NOSTRAND, who was recently murdered at Syosset, was admitted to probate on Friday. The estate amounts to $65,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

The New-Jersey State Council of the Union League, at their late meeting in Trenton, adopted resolutions indorsing GRANT'S policy, recommending the abolition of the income tax, as well as the duties on coal, tea, &c., and opposing the public land-grants to corporations. Rev. Mr. CATTO, of Newark, was appointed to promote the establishment of new councils throughout the State. Ex-Gov. NEWELL presided.

Ex-Chancellor ISAAC FERRIS, of New-York, commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of his ministerial life yesterday by preaching a memorial sermon in New-Brunswick, the city in which he first officiated in 1821, and where he remained till 1824, when the pastoral relation was dissolved, owing to the renewal of the old dividing question. The congregations of the First and Second Reformed Churches united in order to be present on such a commemorative occasion.

Among the historical relics preserved in the State Arsenal at Trenton are two cannons captured at the Battle of Saratoga during the Revolution, and five guns captured at the Battle of Trenton in 1776, bearing the names of the Tower of London and Dublin Castle. There are also a flint musket presented by LAFAYETTE to the American Congress, the colors of the various New-Jersey regiments, and a number of rebel flags captured during the rebellion.

The Ladies' Temple Association of Newark will open a grand fair at Turn Hall, this evening, to continue for four successive evenings, for the benefit of the Jewish Temple, in Washington-street.

Rev. JAMES SMYTHE, of the Methodist Church in Centre-street, Plainfield, preached a farewell sermon to his congregation, yesterday, having accepted a call from New-York.

Prof. GUYOT, of Princeton College, is adding to his geographical knowledge in California.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 25.—The market opened and closed quiet. American Securities firm, and Stocks steady. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	2 P. M.
Consols for money	91¾	91⅝
Consols for account	91¾	91⅝
United States 5-20s, 1862	91	91⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	90¾	90¾
United States 5-20s, 1867	89¾	89⅞
United States 10-40s	87¾	87⅜
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	109	109
Erie Railroad Shares	18¾	18¾
At. & Gt. Western Railroad Shares	29¼	29⅛

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25—11½ A. M.—BREADSTUFFS opened firmer. WHEAT—California White, 11s. 8d.; Red Western No. 2 to No. 1, 10s. 7d.@10s. 11d.; Red Winter, 11s. 3d.@11s. 4d. FLOUR, 27s. 9d. for Western. OATS, 3s. 3d. PEAS, 41s. 2 P. M.—COTTON closed dull; Middling Uplands, 7⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d.; the sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation; sales of Cotton shipped at Charleston or Savannah for March delivery at 7¼d. for Middling Uplands; sales of Cotton to be shipped at Mobile in April and May at 7⅜d. for Middling Mobiles; the shipments of Cotton from Bombay for the week ending Feb. 24 foot up 24,000 bales. PORK, 96s. BEEF, 115s.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25—Noon.—COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 7⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

ANTWERP, Feb. 24.—PETROLEUM closed at 50½ francs for Standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 15c.; gross receipts, 588 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 755 bales; coastwise, 123 bales; sales, 378 bales; stock, 15,140 bales. FLOUR active and firm for low and medium grades; Howard-street Superfine, $5 50@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 75@$9; City Mills Superfine, $5 75@$7 75; do. Extra, $6 75@$9 25; do. Family, $9 50@$11; Western Superfine, $5 50@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 37½@$8 50. WHEAT dull and declining, except for choice lots; Choice White, $2@$2 10; Fair to Prime, $1 80@$1 90; Prime to Choice Red, $1 90@$2 10; Fair to Good, $1 55@$1 80; Common, $1 40@$1 50; Indiana and Ohio, $1 85@$1 95; Pennsylvania, $1 80@$1 88. CORN steady and firm; White Southern, 84c.@85c.; Yellow Southern, 77c.@78c. OATS dull at 58c. Mess PORK quiet at $23. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 10½c.; Rib Sides, 11½c.@12c.; Clear Rib, 12¼c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 17c.@18c. LARD quiet at 13½c. WHISKY quiet at 92c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25.—COTTON quiet and unchanged. FLOUR in good demand at full prices. WHEAT active at $1 38@$1 38. CORN dull and drooping; sales at 54c.@55c. RYE steady with a moderate demand at $1@$1 05. OATS dull and drooping at 50c. BARLEY firm, with a fair demand at $1@$1 05 for Choice. PROVISIONS held firmly with a light demand. Mess PORK held at $22. LARD, 12c.@12½c., but little offering; 200 tierces Head and Gut sold at 12c., which is about all in the market. BULK MEATS held 8c. for Shoulders, 10c.@10½c. for Clear Rib Sides, 11c. for Clear Sides, on spot, and salable buyer March. BACON held 9¼c. for Shoulders, 11½c.@11¾c. for Sides; sales of Clear Rib in demand at 11¼c., buyer March. TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. WHISKY in good demand at full rates.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—FLOUR firm. WHEAT excited and higher at $1 25, cash; during the afternoon firm at $1 25¼@$1 25½. CORN firm and higher at 50¾c.@50¼c., cash; during the afternoon firm at 51c., seller March. OATS steady at 48½c.@49c. RYE dull and lower at 88c. for No. 2. BARLEY nominally 70c.@78c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES quiet at 83c. for iron-bound. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK, $21 62½, cash. LARD steady at 12¼c. Dressed HOGS steady at $8 25@$8 75. Live HOGS active at $6 50@$7 40. CATTLE dull at $4@$6 75. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Barley.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—COTTON steady and in fair demand; Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; net receipts, 9,546 bales; gross, 9,590 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,822 bales; to Cork, 1,865 bales; to Cronstadt, 2,600 bales; coastwise, 1,016 bales; sales, 9,550 bales; stock, 289,448. OATS firmer at 75c. BRAN, $1 30. LARD quiet; Tierce, 12¾c.@13c.; Keg, 14c. SUGAR—No prime or choice here; fully fair, 9¾c.@10c. MOLASSES—No prime or choice in the market; good fermenting, 30c.@37½c. FLOUR, CORN, HAY, PORK, BACON, WHISKY and COFFEE are all unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 121¼; New-York Sight, ¼ discount. GOLD, 111⅛.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 25.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales of 1,000 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 75 for double Extra. WHEAT quiet. CORN firm; sales of 2,400 bushels in car lots at 85c. OATS quiet; held at 60c. for Western. BARLEY held at $1 for prime up lake Canada. RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN-MEAL, $1 85 for bolted, and $1 75 for unbolted, ℘ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $24@$25; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middlings, $30@$33 ℘ ton. HIGHWINES, 90½c. Railroad FREIGHTS lower; Flour to Boston, 70c.; to New-York, 60c.; to Albany, 52c.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 25.—TOBACCO active and unchanged; sales, 231 hhds. COTTON steady; sales, 204 bales, assorted grades; Middling, 13¾c.@14c. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $6. GRAIN unchanged. PROVISIONS steady. Mess PORK, $21 75. LARD—Prime Leaf, in tierces, 12¾c.; kegs, 14c. BACON steady; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Sides, 11¼c.@12c. for Clear Rib and Clear, in round lots and packed. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 11c., in round lots and packed. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 16c.; Plain, 15c., packed. WHISKY steady at 88c.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—FLOUR steady; Extra Winter, $5 85@$6. WHEAT firm; No. 3 Red, $1 40; No. 2 Red, $1 50. CORN dull; Mixed, on the track, 47c.@48c.; White, in sacks, 55c.@56c. BARLEY quiet; No. 2 Spring, 92½c.; choice Fall, $1. RYE firm at 85c.@$1 02. HIGHWINES steady at 88c. PORK firmer at $21 75@$22. BULK MEATS and BACON—Only a limited jobbing demand. LARD, 12¼c.@12½c. in tierces; 13¼c.@13½c. in kegs. HOGS dull at $6 50@$7 for Light. CATTLE unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—COTTON dull; Middling Upland, 15c.@15¼c. BARK steady; No. 1 Quercitron, $30. FLOUR very dull; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6 75@$7 50; other grades unchanged. WHEAT dull; Red Western, $1 55@$1 60; White, $1 60@$1 85. RYE commands $1 10. CORN dull and drooping; Yellow, 77c.@78c. OATS firm at 63c.@64c. COFFEE quiet. SUGAR in better request. MOLASSES inactive. PETROLEUM nominal; Crude, 13½c.; Refined, 24½c. WHISKY steady and unchanged.

BUFFALO, Feb. 25.—The market is very dull; the nominal rates are: FLOUR, $6 50@$7 for City-ground Spring. WHEAT, $1 35 for No. 2 Spring; none offered. CORN—New at 72c., in store, and 70c. on the track. OATS, 57c.@58c. for Western. RYE, $1 10 for Western. BARLEY, 85c. for two-rowed State; 85c.@$1 for Canada and Western, as to quality. PEAS, $1 10@$1 15. SEEDS, $6@$6 50 for Timothy; $6 50@$6 75 for Clover. PORK, $22 50. LARD, 13¼c. HIGHWINES, 92c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 25.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT active; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 24¾; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 26¾. OATS heavy; No. 2, 51c. CORN—No. 2 Mixed, 56c. RYE steady; No. 1, 87c. BARLEY—Spring No. 2 nominally 77c. Mess PORK, $21. Dressed HOGS, $8 25@$8 37½. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour; 12,000 bush. Wheat.

TOLEDO, Feb. 25.—FLOUR firm, with a fair demand. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Wabash, $1 41; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 37. CORN—Shade better; High Mixed, 58½c.; Low Mixed, 57½c. OATS steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1, 51½c.; No. 2, 49½c. RECEIPTS—9,000 bushels Wheat; 3,000 bushels Corn; 4,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 25.—WHEAT—Nothing doing. RYE quiet. CORN dull. BARLEY steady, with a fair demand; sales, 2 cars No. 2 two-rowed State at 89c.@90c.; 1 car No. 1 two-rowed State, bagged, at $1. OATS steady; sales, 2 cars No. 2 State at 67c.; 1 car bagged at 69½c.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 25.—COTTON quiet; receipts, 1,975 bales; shipments, 1,795 bales. FLOUR steady at $6@$8 50. CORN firm at 72c.@73c. OATS quiet and unchanged. PORK dull at $23. BACON dull; Sides, 11¾c.@12¼c. BULK MEATS unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 25.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 2,544 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 11,108 bales; to the Continent, 2,125 bales; coastwise, 150 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 86,438 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 25.—COTTON firm; good Ordinary, 12¼c.; net receipts, 2,591 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,014 bales; coastwise, 1,558 bales; sales, 2,450 bales; stock, 56,334 bales.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 25.—WHEAT firm at an advance of 3c.; No. 1 Red, $1 40; No. 2 Red, $1 35. CORN firmer at 61c. OATS firm at 53c. PETROLEUM—Crude steady at $5@$5 10; Refined dull at 22c.@22¼c.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 25.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14¼c.@14½c.; net receipts, 1,218 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,471 bales; coastwise, 683 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 31,197 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 25.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 878 bales; exports, to the Continent, 279 bales; coastwise, 153 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 81,370 bales.

NORFOLK, Feb. 25.—COTTON steady; Low Middling, 13¾c.@13⅞c.; net receipts, 1,794 bales; exports coastwise, 1,880 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 4,683 bales.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 242 bales; gross, 1,355 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 8,000 bales.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 25.—COTTON steady; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 218 bales; exports, coastwise, 547 bales; sales, 90 bales; stock, 3,919 bales.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 25.—The market closed quiet at 14c.@14¼c. for Middling; sales, 700 bales; receipts, 485 bales.

DETROIT, Feb. 25.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm; Extra, $1 50@$1 51; No. 1, $1 41@$1 42. CORN steady at 61c. HOGS unsettled at $8@$8 25.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 25.—Spirits TURPENTINE inactive. RESIN firm; Strained, $2. Crude TURPENTINE and TAR unchanged. COTTON quiet at 14c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Weser	March 1	New-York	Bremen.
Pereire	March 1	New-York	Havre.
Cuba	March 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	March 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Assyria	March 1	New-York	Glasgow.
Siberia	March 2	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	March 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Anglia	March 4	New-York	Glasgow.
Helvetia	March 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Ismailia	March 4	New-York	Brest.
Nebraska	March 4	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

San Francisco	March 2	New-York	Bermuda.
Morro Castle	March 2	New-York	Havana.
Ocean Queen	March 4	New-York	Aspinwall.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......6:38 | Sun sets......5:50 | Moon sets..12:59
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..12:48 | Gov. Island.1:37 | Hell Gate....2:59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Feb. 26.

Arrived.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Pelican, Gibbs, Delaware Bay, with mdse. to Delaware and New-York Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah Feb. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Mississippi, Henry, New-Orleans Feb. 18, and S. W. Pass 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Sherwood, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Saratoga, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Walden, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Ship Ringleader, (of Boston,) Hamblin, Manila Oct. 29, with [illegible]

Ship Excelsior, Pendleton, Liverpool Jan. 5, with mdse. to Samuel Thompson's Nephews. [illegible]

Ship Harvest Queen, Jansen, Liverpool 32 ds., with mdse. and 47 passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co. [illegible]

Bark Malmchen, (Nor.,) Olsen, Malaga 67 ds., via Gibraltar 61 ds., with fruit to [illegible]

Brig Xanthus, (of Kingston,) Bennett, Dublin 74 ds., with mdse. to order [illegible]

Schr. Emma F. Hart, (of Boston,) Hart, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to Peter V. King & Co.—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. [illegible]

Schr. My Rover, Brown, Charleston 4 ds., with cotton to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Ida Lewis, (of Boston,) Hoeslis, Mobile 15 ds., [illegible]

Schr. Georgie, Orcutt, Zaza, Cuba, 12 ds., with sugar and melado to Lelasa & Co.—vessel to Howes, White & Co.

Schr. Paul & Thompson, Godfrey, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Wm. O. Irish, Terrell, Noank, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Stephen S. Lee, Springer, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. West Wind, Townsend, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. A. P. Cranmer, Cranmer, Virginia.

Schr. Mary E. Mauran, Beveridge, Virginia.

Schr. Robert J. Mercer, Tribble, Mystic.

Schr. Dart, Williams, Stamford.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Schr. J. S. Swan, Knapp, Northport.

Schr. Ella, Ferry, Norwalk.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, E., cloudy, and thick.

Below.

Brig L. W. Eaton, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Ross, from Matanzas.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 26.—Arr. bark Starl King, from Winnebah; steamers Parthia, from Liverpool; Oriental, from Savannah; Blackstone, from Baltimore; Wm. Lawrence, do.; [illegible] from Batavia, and schr. Maggie McNeil, from Galveston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 26.—Arr. steamer South Carolina, from New-York; bark Hippamenes, from Providence; [illegible] Hattie Coombs, Baltimore; W. H. Thorndike, Rockport; [illegible] St. Jago de Cuba. Sld. schr. Florence Rogers, for New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 26.—Arr. bark Josephine (of Portland,) Buenos Ayres Dec. 28, Montevideo 29th, (crossed the equator Jan. 27, in lon. 41,) for Boston; schrs. Louisa H. (Br.,) Cardenas, for Portland; General Grant, for Belfast.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 26.—The steam-ship Nevada, New-York for Liverpool, arrived to-day.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
STERLING SILVER TABLE SPOONS, FORKS, &C.
NEW PATTERNS OF OUR OWN MAKE AT CLOSE PRICES.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NO. 565 and 567 BROADWAY,
OFFER A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
BOYS'
Waltham Watch,
AT AN EXTREMELY LOW PRICE.
THIS WATCH IS WELL MADE, OF SUITABLE SIZE, AND IS DESTINED TO BE VERY POPULAR.
GOODS SENT BY EXPRESS C. O. D.

SAFE HOME INVESTMENT.
The Connecticut Air-Line
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CT. BONDS
are made unusually safe, by having Two Dollars of valuable productive property pledged to secure each and every Dollar of Bonds issued, as under the Charter of the Company the bonds can be issued for only ONE-HALF OF THE ACTUAL COST OF THE ROAD.
A rich and enterprising section of Connecticut is furnished, for the first time, with ample railroad facilities, by this Road, one-half of the line having been in successful operation since August, while the unfinished portion is rapidly approaching completion. This road also forms, with lines already constructed, the shortest route between Boston and New-York, saving 20 miles in the distance, equal to Twenty per cent.
The Bonds are free from United States tax, and FROM ALL STATE AND LOCAL TAXES IN CONNECTICUT, which makes a saving of some two per cent. to investors. They bear 7 per cent. interest, are in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and can, at the option of the holder, be registered.
We recommend these Bonds, issued by the NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, on account of their superior security, and liberal income. Apply to
HATCH & FOOTE,
Bankers, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,
No. 41 Lombard-st., London.
We purchase and sell
STERLING EXCHANGE,
ISSUE
COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in all parts of the world.
EXECUTE ORDERS in SECURITIES,
MAKE
CABLE TRANSFERS OF MONEY,
and transact any business pertaining to an American Banking-house in London.
We receive deposits of coin and currency, allowing interest, and the privilege of check through the Clearing-house.
JAY COOKE & CO.

BUYERS OF SUSPENDERS WILL please take notice that SAWYER & JUDSON, Nos. 74 and 76 Worth-st., are exclusive licensees for the celebrated "RUSSIAN BRACES." All other manufacturers or dealers in this country, (except Fisk, Clark & Flagg, No. 60 Broadway,) [illegible] FELT ENDS, [illegible] DAMAGES [illegible] United States Circuit Court in this City.